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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Purge in British Army? U.S.-Alaska Highway Soon; NYA War Aid Outlined

The World's Day—March 5, 1942

In Europe: British Officers to Be Re-examined

A British army purge was seen in the making as the Army council ordered rigid investigation of the qualifications of all officers 45 years or over up to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Similar action in the Air Ministry was predicted as a means of promoting younger men of proven ability.

Britain accelerated its mobilization of man power and woman power for total war by extending service registrations to include men between 41 and 45 and girls of 16 and 17 years of age.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador at London, left Lisbon for New York, en route home for talks with President Roosevelt.

Axis anger at the turn taken by the "war guilt" trials of former French leaders at Riom, France, was vented in attacks on the trials by German and Italian newspapers. [Page 6.]

Nazi execution of 100,000 Poles and internment of another 100,000 in Nazi concentration camps, was reported in dispatches from Jerusalem. [Page 6.]

Washington: Highway to Alaska Indorsed

The long-projected Alaska highway to provide an overland route from the United States through Canada to Alaska has been approved by the Joint American-Canadian Defense Board, and construction will be started soon, Secretary of War Stimson said.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House legislation suspending for the duration of the war the tariff on scrap iron, scrap steel, and nonferrous metal scrap.

The power controversy between the Rural Electrification Administration and private companies was reopened as the House Military Affairs Committee charged that the REA wasted "vast quantities of copper and other critical materials." [Financial Page.]

The House Merchant Marine Committee approved a Senate bill to pay pensions to surviving United States civilians employed on construction of the Panama Canal, over opposition of Chairman Bland.

Increased pay for men entering the armed forces, providing $42 a month instead of $21, was asked by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, in legislation approved by a Senate subcommittee which Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said he would support.

The French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, called on Acting Secretary of State Welles, after which he told newspapermen he did not want to comment on the bombing of Paris suburbs beyond expressing his sorrow and chagrin. Words no longer mean anything, he suggested, and there is little use in multiplying them.

New England: War Work for Youths Outlined

Youths behind the lines can help those at the front by producing supplies, 1,500 National Youth Administration boys and girls were told at a conference at the Massachusetts State House. [Page 2.]

Horatio W. Beal, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, was indicted by the Middlesex Grand Jury with his brother and a contractor for perjury and conspiracy to bribe Ex-Mayor Lyons of Cambridge. [Page 2.]

Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded posthumously to New England war hero. [Page 5.]

Cambridge, Mass., was ready for its first test blackout tonight from 10 to 10:30 o'clock. [Page 2.]

The War: Heavy RAF Damage Admitted by Vichy

Air and Sea: Vichy described British raid on Paris industrial suburbs on the night of March 3 as one of the most damaging aerial assaults of war and admitted it had struck a serious blow at Nazi production in France. Nazi planes dropped a few scattered bombs on Britain's East Anglican coast, but did little damage. Berlin reported continuing day and night air attack on Malta.

Russia: The Russians claimed to be "destroying the remnants" of the 16th German Army encircled in the Staraya Russa sector.

Africa: A column of Free French troops was reported operating southeast of El Mechili, Libya, although action on the North African front was officially described as limited to patrolling.

Hawaii: Several bombs were dropped near Honolulu by a single enemy plane without causing damage, the Army reported. The plane is believed to have come from a Japanese vessel west of Hawaii. [Page 7.]

Java: Outnumbered Allied forces were being forced to withdraw before the advance of the Japanese, who had reached within 10 miles of Batavia.

Burma: British Imperial forces were forced back from the Sittang River, where they have been holding back the Japanese for days.

Philippines: General MacArthur announced that a 12,000-ton Japanese vessel had been added to the list of those sunk in the Subic Bay air attack. The vessels were transports and thousands of Japanese were reported lost.

National: Big Week-End Launching Schedule

Three naval vessels—a C-3 cargo carrier, a destroyer, and a seaplane tender—will be launched within 30 hours over the week end in the Seattle-Tacoma area, 13th Naval District Headquarters said.

Consumer News: 'Gas' Rationing Verdict Soon

Within a few days, Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes expects to know whether the oil industry believes rationing of gasoline will be necessary. He told a press conference a decision is due soon on an industry recommendation that filling stations be closed at night. [Financial Page.]

Trade associations representing industrial sugar users were urged by the War Production Board to caution their members that operation of the sugar rationing program would be seriously hampered unless excessive purchases by small industrial consumers were halted.

Use of teakwood, except for ship decking for the Navy and other military purposes, was prohibited by the War Production Board.

Americas: Venezuela Restricts Germans

Germans have been ordered to leave the oil district of Cabimas in Venezuela within four days, official sources reported at Caracas. Axis nationals also are being banned from areas of ports, power plants and aqueducts. German schools are under surveillance.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

FAIR — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Gasoline Cut Held Vital To Home Heating

Saltonstall issues plea to autoists to curtail use to free tank cars for oil carrying.

An appeal to Massachusetts motorists to curtail sharply their consumption of gasoline to free tank cars for carrying of industrial and fuel oils and to stave off rationing was issued today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other State officials.

The call was issued as a committee representing gasoline dealers on the Eastern seaboard went to Washington today to urge Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Administrator, to order closing of all filling stations between the hours of 7:00 p. m. and 7:00 a. m. Frederick E. Moore, Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, is the Bay State representative on the committee.

"I believe that the people of Massachusetts should appreciate the great necessity of having sufficient fuel oil to keep our vital war production industries going and to keep our homes warm," the Governor asserted.

"In order to do it, it is necessary to use tank cars, formerly used to carry gasoline, for the transportation of fuel oil."

The Governor indicated curtailed consumption of gasoline will not be a short-term affair. He pointed out that in May, June, July, and August fuel oil must be brought in to build up reserves for the coming winter.

J. C. Richdale, Fuel Oil Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, stressed the need for voluntary conservation of gasoline, pointing out "there isn't a gallon of commercial gasoline coming into Massachusetts by water today. The tankers, with the exception of those carrying aviation gasoline for the armed forces, have all been given over to transporting fuel and industrial oils. The supply of gasoline in Massachusetts is at present just about keeping pace with existing needs."

That Massachusetts motorists have not yet curtailed consumption of gasoline is indicated by the fact that nearly 7 per cent more gasoline was used during January, 1942, than in the same month a year ago.

The State officials indicated that unless an effective voluntary public conservation program is established immediately, rationing cannot be avoided.

U. S. Entering War Dealt Hard Blow To Italian Morale

CAIRO, March 5 (AP)—A traveler who arrived from Rome today said United States participation in the war has had a bad effect on Italian morale and has brought about an increase in anti-Fascist activity. He said Count Carlo Sforza's "Free Italy" movement is gaining headway through underground channels.

[Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, now is in the United States as leader of the movement.]

Despite intensive efforts of the Italian secret police organization Orra, the traveler declared, the secret anti-Fascist newspaper Mateotti has a wide distribution. He said that King Victor Emmanuel, Crown Prince Umberto, and Premier Mussolini seldom are seen in public now.

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Flight From Java: Eyewitness Story; U. S. Is Urged to Bomb Japan Now; Tires Without Rubber—or None

Henderson says U. S. must find substitute material or give up auto riding.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Americans may be riding around soon on wooden wheels or rope tires, but present war plans provide absolutely no new tires, even of reclaimed rubber, for 24,000,000 of the nation's 30,000,000 automobiles, Leon Henderson, Civilian Supply Administrator, told the Truman Defense Investigating Committee today.

The War Production Board civilian supply chief invited ingenious citizens to send suggestions for tire substitutes to him, but warned that they must not involve other strategic materials almost as scarce as rubber.

Pointing out that Germany already is using a steel recapping for tires, he expressed confidence that tire substitutes would be found in this country, quoting Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen as saying that "the native urge of the people of this country to be going from one place to another sitting down is not going to be licked by a shortage of rubber."

At the same time, Mr. Henderson warned the American public that any tire substitutes invented probably will "bump, disturb the peace of night, and not go over 15 miles an hour."

Experiments in Progress

The civilian supply director said he still is trying to find rubber to recap or make reclaimed tires for approximately 6,000,000 taxicabs, retail trucks, and defense worker cars. A reclaimed tire has been developed by tire manufacturers in co-operation with the Government that requires only two thirds of a pound of new rubber, but there isn't even that much rubber available, he said. Manufacturers are working on a reclaimed camelback that will require only an ounce and a half of new rubber.

Mr. Henderson described the reclaimed rubber situation as "solemn" explaining that the chief source has been old tires, now selling at "outrageous" prices. He said it may be necessary for the Government to put a ban on the sale of old tires if prices continue to mount.

Surveying the United Nations rubber supply picture for the Committee, Mr. Henderson said that by a 25 per cent trimming down of rubber consumption all along the line, the 26 nations will finish 1944 with a rubber stockpile of 65,000 tons, described by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine as a "terrifically small margin."

Balancing increasing military and necessary civilian needs against supplies, the United Nations will have a rubber stockpile of 496,000 tons on hand at the end of 1942, and 147,000 tons at the end of 1943.

The stockpile would include an estimated 300,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1943 and 600,000 in 1944, which he admitted is a "very heroic target at which to shoot." The manufacture of synthetic rubber, Mr. Henderson explained,

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Wide World, Associated Press

Last Ditch Stand in the East Indies

Upper: The City Guard of Batavia, one of the crack military units of the Dutch East Indies, which is gallantly and doggedly opposing the Japanese advance in Java. Lower: On tropical beaches such as this in the Netherlands East Indies, Japanese invasion forces have landed. This peaceful scene, taken before the invasion, is at Gunung Sitoli on Nias, an island off the west coast of Sumatra.

Emphasis shifts from Battle of Indies to strategic problem of holding Australia until help comes —Japanese margin of victory in Pacific slight —Aid to Dutch was too little and too late.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Australia, March 3. Delayed—The Dutch will certainly defend Java gallantly, and may possibly hold out for weeks or even months in the Swiss-like mountain strongholds. They will receive what little Allied assistance is available.

But the tragic fact is now unavoidable that the Battle of the Indies has been gravely altered. The basic strategic problem in this war area has been shifted to that of holding Australia until a vast American force can arrive to begin the task of regaining lost ground. The chance for blasting the Japanese offensive, assuring thereby a swift and certain end to the Pacific war, has gone. Reinforcements everywhere have been too late. Yet the margin between victory and defeat has sometimes been extraordinarily narrow.

Aid Came Too Late

At Palembang, on Sumatra, such Allied reinforcements as there were arrived only two hours too late to save a city which, if held, might have made it possible to hold Java.

The Japanese are far from invincible and Allied chances during the past two months have been far better than they now seem in retrospect. But that is past. The war must now be fought the long, hard way.

Once Bali and Southern Sumatra fell, closing access to the Northern Java ports via narrow straits at either end, it became impossible to throw adequate assistance into the island, which unfortunately does not possess adequate ports along the southern coast.

Of necessity, the Dutch, who have made their colonies of the East Indies their real home and not just an area for exploitation, and hence have exceptional reasons for remaining, must carry the bulk of the burden there alone now.

The British catastrophe in Malaya has deprived them of the possibility of throwing in any real assistance.

Other Problems

The Australians, with heavy commitments in the Near East involving the bulk of their effective fighting forces, have proved unable to render any real aid, while American strength operating here at the far end of the longest line of communications ever involved in any American war, have never become large enough within this short time to make any appreciable difference in the Battle of the Indies.

The results are told by a communiqué announcing Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's transferance to India and the reversion of the Java command exclusively to Dutch hands.

Like the Allied High Command, your correspondent, feeling a deep sense of humiliation, left Java and the Dutch to their undoubtedly hopeless gallantry and turned toward Australia, where the story of the future must be written.

It was a bitter thing leaving Java 10 days ago, particularly bitter because the Dutch could not leave and the Dutch knew why we left. They advised us to leave, telling us it was the last fairly certain opportunity to leave.

We were warned then that if

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More Planes Sent to Java, Stimson Says

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Secretary Stimson's intimation today that American aerial support for Java was still on the way and had even been increased last week raised questions as to whether any of this help could reach the hard-pressed defenders of the island in time.

The remark of Lieutenant-Governor van Mook of the Dutch East Indies that "at any moment the attack on the enemy will be launched from another side," appeared to suggest expectations of assistance. However, help will have to arrive speedily to be effective.

The Japanese have advanced to within 10 miles of Batavia, Capital of the Dutch East Indies, and to within 25 miles of Bandoeng, Allied military headquarters and temporary Capital, while for the first time they had gained an airfield, at Kalidjati, from which to press the attack.

From all of the three original landing places, the Japanese have made gains, apparently outnumbering the Allies, despite earlier reports that the Allies had from 100,000 to 250,000 men to the Japanese 85,000.

It is possible that fresh Japanese forces have landed, as given out in London, but there is no confirmation from Java itself. The Dutch meanwhile are destroying everything of value and transferring all movable wealth, including banks and the main offices of shipping, to Curaçao in the Dutch West Indies.

In Burma, the Sittang River, which the British Imperials had been holding for some days, reinforced by a certain number of airmen and by tanks—mentioned for the first time—has been forced by the Japanese,

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

U. S.-Alaska road started—more air aid for Dutch: Page 8.

Demand for Direct Action Against Japanese Grows

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP) President Roosevelt called two war strategy conferences today.

The American representatives of the British-American Joint High Command were invited to the White House first, along with Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Supervisor. The British were asked to the White House an hour and fifteen minutes later.

What specific problems were bringing the two groups into conference with the President were not disclosed, but in the past, parleys have been held as a matter of routine.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — A crescendo of demands that the United States Air Force start bombing Japanese industrial cities immediately is today coming from such responsible and well-informed sources close to the Government as to suggest that significant military action is in the making.

These demands are not emanating from arm-chair strategists but from officials and authorities who have had either military or extensive Far Eastern experience.

Coupled with the leading remarks recently made on the record by Gen. George C. Marshall that the time is at hand "to carry the war to the enemy" and by Admiral Ernest J. King that the Navy is "developing an offensive," they point to a course of action which many now believe is being carefully prepared and may not long be delayed.

Bomb Japan Now

Several developments today point to this conclusion. Such, for example, as:

1. The strong and unqualified assertion by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah that bombing raids on the industrial heart of the Japanese islands are both practicable and imperative.

"Our war in the Pacific demands a hypodermic," he said. "We can't win it by defensive methods. We've got to strike and strike hard. When I say, 'Let's bomb Japan,' I say it with a conviction backed by 35 years' acquaintance with the country and its people. Japan must be beaten on her home grounds."

The special significance of this statement is that Senator Thomas is a careful, temperate, scholarly

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Williams to Play Baseball In Spite of Public Opinion

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 5—Regardless of public opinion, Ted Williams, .406 hitter for the Boston Red Sox and recently dropped from IA to 3A in Selective Service classification by his request, has decided to play basebal. Williams made his decision after talking with Tow Yawkey, President of the club, and General Manager Eddie Collins over the phone from Minneapolis, Minn., this morning.

The announcement came out of the Red Sox camp this noon and Williams is expected to arrive within a few days. Collins stated that neither he nor Yawkey could accept the responsibility of telling Williams what to do, although they had given him benefit of their counsel. The lanky youngster phoned Yawkey in New York this morning and said, 'after weighing this thing from all angles, he intended to play."

Baseball players around these parts now training for the coming major-league season had surmised that Williams probably would enlist due to the avalanche of adverse comment that followed when he was reclassified from 1A to 3A by the Presidential Appeal Board.

All activity at the Sox camp stopped this noon when Collins phoned the Williams announcement from Boston to Manager Joe Cronin and the baseball writers here. Manager Cronin said he had no comment to make.

Visits Navy Station

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP)—Ted Williams visited the Great Lakes Naval Training Station yesterday "just to look around like any other civilian" and then took a plane back to Minneapolis, Mickey Cochrane said today.

Cochrane, former manager of the Detroit Tigers and now awaiting approval of his application for a commission at Great Lakes, said he conducted the Boston Red Sox slugger through the Naval Training Station at the latter's request.

"I've known Ted ever since he broke into baseball," Cochrane said. "So when he asked me to take him on an unofficial tour of Great Lakes I was glad to oblige. He thought it was a great place.

"I don't think he's made up his mind yet what he's going to do but he hopes to make a decision in a few days."

Williams' unheralded visit here followed reports that he was thinking of enlisting in the armed forces after considerable mixup about his draft status.

Soviet Vise Squeezing Germans

By the Associated Press

Thursday, March 5

The Russians claim today to be "destroying the remnants" of the 16th German Army encircled in the Staraya Russa sector below Lake Ilmen. This is the first time Soviet dispatches have used the term "remnants" in referring to the trapped Nazi force which numbered more than 96,000 men before it was caught between the jaws of the Russian pincers 18 days ago.

A Stockholm dispatch to the London News Chronicle said the beleaguered army had lost 36,000 killed since the attack began.

The British Radio quoted Germans captured near Staraya Russa as saying they had gone without food for six days and that the plight of their comrades was "catastrophic." Attempts to fly supplies to the trapped troops are said to have cost the Germans 200 planes in three days.

By way of London also comes a report that Gen. Heinz Guderian, famous German tank expert, soon may be compelled to surrender to the Russians. The Daily Mail's correspondent in Stockholm declares the Russians are massing troops for a frontal assault on Orel where General Guderian is said to be trapped with 24,000 men. According to the correspondent, General Guderian already has rejected one demand that he surrender.

Bulletins from Moscow tell of steady Russian progress on other fronts.

The German High Command acknowledged fresh Soviet attacks with tanks in the Donets Basin but said they were repulsed in hard fighting.

A British radiocast heard in New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System said the Red Army had captured "a strongly defended height on the Sevastopol sector" in the Crimea.

Nazi Triumph of '41 Becomes '42 Debacle

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 5

The encircled German 16th Army apparently has stepped into a trap of its own making.

It was in the Staraya Russa sector where the 16th Army faces destruction that the Nazis claimed one of their greatest victories in their forward drive in Russia last year.

On Sept. 16, the Germans reported the "complete annihilation" of nine Soviet divisions and the crushing of nine others through the encirclement of three field armies at Staraya Russa.

By John Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R., March 5 —The average military observer is inclined mistakenly to think of the Russian guerrillas operating far behind the German lines simply in terms of nuisance value. Nothing could be farther from the fact.

Actually these hardy hit-and-run fighters present a peril to the Nazis which may be comparable to the massing of thousands of fresh Soviet troops at their front. For the guerrillas have become so strong that they actually may be able to form a compact and powerful army in the Nazi rear.

If and when this occurs, the Germans are likely to find themselves squeezed in a Russian vise from which escape may be well-nigh impossible.

As long as the Germans had strong garrisons and punitive corps spread over occupied territory, Soviet "partisans" were compelled to act in small separate groups with little scope for co-ordinated action from which battalions and regiments might grow. But now that the hard-pressed invaders have had to drain their rear garrisons or replace them with weaker units, the guerrillas have been able to come out into the open with comparative impunity.

Thus a new Russian Army appears to be coming into being in

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

City of Cambridge to Stage Its First Blackout Test From 10 to 10:30 Tonight

Home Salvage: 'Save Until It Hurts Axis'

In a concentrated drive to enlist "every man, woman and child and the State" in a salvage drive, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today specified four categories of waste material which it urged citizens to "save till it hurts the Axis."

Summarizing previous instructions to householders, John I. Taylor, of the Committee's salvage division, listed the following material wanted:

1. All paper except wax paper, cellophane, and butcher paper;
2. All metal except tin cans and razor blades;
3. All rags and old clothes;
4. All rubber of any kind.

Mr. Taylor instructed citizens to sell all salvageable material to a local junk dealer as soon as possible, or give it to a local charity organization. He mentioned Boy Scouts and school children's groups as possible outlets, pointing out that scrap will be used for defense purposes regardless of the collection agency used.

Paper, Mr. Taylor said, is needed by the Army to wrap food, medical supplies, shells, bullets, and similar material.

Metal is essential in the building of munitions, and rags and old clothes are needed as waste by mechanics in the armed forces, he explained.

Mr. Taylor said newspapers should be tied in bundles of 100 pounds and kept separate from magazines. Magazines are often of glossy paper which is put to a different use from regular newsprint.

He declared it was unnecessary to sort metal but recommended that rags and old clothes be bundled separately.

Simultaneously, Gurth Chambers, chairman of the salvage division, appealed to boat yard proprietors and yachtsmen to salvage lead, iron and other scrap metal from broken down small craft. Boats which have not been in use for several years and are falling apart are rotting in yards along the coast in large numbers, he said. Rusty anchors and chains, he suggested, should also be turned over to junk dealers.

By a Staff Photographer

Now Full-Fledged Volunteer Information Aids

More than 40 women from all sections of Boston were awarded certificates today after completing the course for volunteer information aids, given at the Boston Center for Adult Education on Commonwealth Avenue, under sponsorship of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Left to right—Miss Katherine Hardwick of the Simmons College faculty, and chairman of social service training of the Boston Safety Committee; Mrs. Bernard Carver of Allston, Mrs. Louis Libby of Boston; Mrs. Norman Dankner of Roxbury, and Joseph L. Maoline, Chairman of the Committee's division of training, who presented certificates to the graduates this morning. Inset—Also completing the course today was Miss Edith Guerrier of Brighton, who was aid to former President Hoover in his work as National Food Administrator during the World War.

Defense Jobs Trainees Win New Impetus

Production of an unending supply of war equipment to give fighters for democracy at least equality with the enemy in materiel, is the job of youth behind the lines, more than 1,500 NYA boys and girls were told today by State and Federal officials at the State House.

This point was repeatedly stressed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, John L. Donovan Jr., State National Youth Administrator, and others.

"You are part of the forces fighting for democracy all over the world," Governor Saltonstall asserted.

"You and I are at war. We can't leave it to the boys in the Philippines, in Iceland, in Ireland, and in Australia. We must support them and realize that we are part of that battle. We must save this country, and we shall save it."

Trained for Defense Jobs

The NYA boys and girls attending this meeting, the first of its kind in the NYA program, are being trained to take over defense jobs.

Mr. Donovan pointed out that 10,000,000 more defense workers are needed by the end of 1943. He added that NYA youths now have a chance to be part of that 10,000,000.

Already, he reported, 1,000 NYA-trained boys are among the 15,000 workers at the Fore River shipyard. Furthermore, he said that in some localities where the demand for defense workers is particularly high, NYA is losing as much as 40 per cent of its trained personnel monthly.

"We are giving you young people the opportunity to get into defense jobs," Mr. Donovan continued. "No matter what your status now may be, every boy and girl is going to be in an American army. You are going to your battle stations. Some are going into the armed forces while others are finding their battle stations at machines or behind desks."

Urged to Highest Efforts

Mr. Donovan and other officials appealed to the boys and girls to exert every effort to prepare themselves to join the great army of workers behind the fighters.

Pointing to the need for defense workers, Mr. Donovan said that at present there are 500,000 workers in airplane industries in the United States, whereas 2,000,000 are needed.

The NYA Administrator told the boys and girls that "your generation is on trial." To his question: "Are you going to take the Pearl Harbor attack lying down?" the more than 1,500 boys and girls shouted "No!"

The meeting was presided over by Henry Hill, State Supervisor of NYA workers.

Arthur Cochran, State Director of the NYA Students Work Program, impressed upon the boys and girls the need for 100 per cent attendance at shop-training courses, insisting "it is the patriotic duty of you all to be at shop every day."

Further, he expressed the hope to place all the boys and girls now in training in defense jobs before the end of the year.

Governor Stresses Duty

Governor Saltonstall told the group:

"The job of many of our young men is to fight in the armed forces. The job of many more of our young men and women is to produce the equipment that will help our armed forces to win this war.

"Your organization and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are taking every step to train you so you will be able to take your part in war industries and to produce materials for victory.

"If you bend to your tasks, and it is your duty to do so, this country will carry on to give you even a greater measure of liberty and happiness. This country has a long and glorious life ahead of it, because today it is giving you an opportunity to learn a trade so you can support your families and America, itself, in the years to come."

By a Staff Photographer

Hearing About the Need for Technical Training

A part of the audience at the National Youth Administration social welfare conference today at the State House in Boston where Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the State NYA Administrator, John L. Donovan, Jr., and others impressed upon these young persons the urgency of shop-training courses for defense jobs.

Only Fire and Police Cars to Move

Traffic on darkened Cambridge streets will come to a stop tonight and the University City will experience a half-hour of stillness when lights go out in the City's first blackout test.

Boston's neighbor, the city of industries, colleges, and colorful politics, will black itself out during the half hour from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

Wardens pacing the streets, and an occasional fire or police car creeping along, lights out, at 10 m. p. h., will provide the only highway motion legally permissible during the 30-minute period.

Students at Harvard, Radcliffe, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will join the test, covering or extinguishing lights which shine over traditional academic grounds.

Traffic from near-by towns will be rerouted around Cambridge during the test. Police in Belmont, Arlington, Somerville, Watertown, Brighton, Charlestown, and Back Bay will co-operate with the Cambridge force in seeing that no automobiles enter the darkened city.

In a last-minute appeal to Cantabridgians, Maj. Ralph W. Robart, Chief Air Raid Warden, urged last night that home and business activities be carried on "as nearly as usual as is possible" during the blackout.

Simply turning out the lights and sitting in the dark will work during this test, which is of comparatively short duration, but such a practice would be highly inconvenient in case of an actual, lengthy raid, he said.

Major Robart suggested the preparation of adequate window and light coverings as an alternative to the half-hour stay in the dark.

Approximately 10 defense plants will continue work, with or without blackout shades on their lights, during the test period.

Eating places of all kinds will be closed at 9:30, half an hour ahead of time, and emptied by 10 o'clock if window coverings are not ready for use.

Movies and theaters will be allowed to continue as usual. Automobiles will park by the curb, streetcars and busses will stop, and passengers caught within the city limits in these vehicles will either sit still for half an hour or step into near-by buildings.

The Cambridge to Dorchester subway will continue running, since it runs underground after leaving Charles Street station, near the River. Passengers arriving at Harvard station from Dorcester after 10 p. m. will be asked to stay below ground until 10:30.

An estimated 7,000 air-raid wardens and other workers will respond to the call of two sirens, one on the Central Square building and the other atop Widener Library, Harvard Yard.

Auxiliary police will be stationed at all fire alarm boxes to prevent false alarms. Rescue, relief, and repair crews, as well as first-aid squads, will be "alerted."

The City's report center at Rindge Technical School will be fully manned, and in case of actual fire or other emergency, relief action will be organized and dispatched there.

Flying over the City in an observers' plane will be Judge Edward A. Counihan, Jr., Chairman of the Cambridge Committee on Public Safety; City Manager John B. Atkinson, Mayor John H. Corcoran, Harvard and Radcliffe officials, and others.

Former Public Works Head, Two Contractors, Indicted

Horatio Beal was appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in 1939 to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Callahan. He refused reappointment to a full three-year term in Dec. 1940.

Horatio W. Beal of Hanover, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, was indicted today with his brother and a contractor on charges of perjury and conspiracy to bribe a former Mayor of Cambridge, John W. Lyons.

The Middlesex County Grand Jury, returning five indictments involving the three men, reported to Judge Louis Goldberg of Middlesex Superior Court at noon today. Their report followed quickly the imprisonment of the former Cambridge Mayor in State's prison for three to four years for bribery and conspiracy in conection with the recent $2,000,000 building program in Cambridge.

Those indicted with Mr. Beal today were his brother, John W. Beal, and Anthony F. Spinelli, contractor. During the trial of the Mayor and his co-defendant, Paul Mannos, of Brookline, Mass., the three men named in the indictments today all testified. The former State Commissioner, his brother, and Mr. Spinelli were all connected with the same job.

The Beals were all connected with a hospital and Mr. Spinelli was the building contractor. The perjury indictments charge the men with perjuring themselves both before the Grand Jury and during the trial of the case.

Disbarred and stripped of his former mayoral prerogatives, Mr. Lyons was sent to prison yesterday by Judge Harold P. Williams of Middlesex Superior Court to serve three to four years for bribery and conspiracy in Cambridge's $2,000,000 building program. He was found guilty a year ago and secured a stay of sentence pending final determination by the Supreme Judicial Court. The latter upheld the conviction of both the former Mayor and his co-defendant and former campaign manager, Paul Mannos of Brookline.

The reappearance of the former Cambridge official at the same time served to re-attract public attention to the probe into municipal affairs throughout Middlesex County by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford and a grand jury.

Conspicuous in the investigation was the surprise attendance before the jury of Mr. Mannos, still free on bail, carrying with it the implication that the inquiry into Cambridge's affairs was not yet completed. With this implication was the further belief that the jurors were awaiting only the Mannos testimony before making their report. In the event that this is true, the jury is expected to return not only Cambridge indictments, but several involving conduct in other cities and towns.

Mr. Bradford refused to comment on the two-hour appearance of Mr. Mannos before the grand jury. The District Attorney's investigation into local affairs began almost two years ago and has extended into several towns and cities.

The sentence on former Mayor Lyons was restricted to the bribery charges against him. A two-year sentence in the House of Correction for conspiracy was filed by Judge Williams.

No date has been set for imposition of sentence on Mr. Mannos.

Plans Studied To Meet Rising Traffic Issues

Provision of new and expanded means of transportation for hundreds of thousands of civilians, which will become necessary as private means of transportation are whittled down by the rubber shortage, is being studied by the Retail Store Executives of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, and engineers of the State Planning Board, it was disclosed today.

Among measures being considered are those for staggering of hours of employment and for encouragement of midday shopping. Expansion of existing public transportation facilities, including restoration of suspended railroad services and establishment of additional bus routes, was given primary attention in preliminary studies of the joint group.

Retail Executives of the Massachusetts Council represent most of the important retail trade centers in the State.

The State Planning Board has been gathering transportation data in anticipation of transportation demands that will strain public facilities to the utmost.

In co-operation with the Department of Public Utilities, the Board's engineers are mapping all transportation lines in their relation to residential areas of the State so as to determine the sections which will require new lines of increased equipment on present lines to cope with the problem.

These transportation needs fall in four classifications:

1. Workers, defense and others;
2. Retail shoppers;
3. School attendants;
4. Travel to places of recreation, religious services, etc.

A questionnaire which the State Planning Board is sending out to about 150,000 industrial employees, it was stated, should help materially in estimating the life of tires now on private cars, and thus aid in planning for the additional transportation which will be required.

The Planning Board's study of consumer shopping needs is being undertaken at the request of George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce, and Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Board and Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants.

Axis Plot to Smear President Is Claimed by Dies at Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The controversy over the proposed continuation of the Dies Committee on Un-American activities has elicited two statements from Representative Martin L. Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman, to the House:

1. That there is a "well-concerted plan" of Axis sympathizers designed to direct propaganda against the person of President Roosevelt.

2. That press reports that Mr. Dies had turned over evidence of a west coast Japanese plot to the Justice Department before Pearl Harbor were "misquotations."

Both these statements were made by Mr. Dies on the floor in answer to charges of Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, last week before the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizatons convention at Worcester.

The debate got off merrily to an exchange at the start as Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, Dies Committee member, asked Mr. Dies if the C. I. O. convention in queston was not the same that had just asked that Communist Leader Earl Browder be freed. Mr. Dies said this was true.

Mr. Eliot promptly retorted by asking if it were not the same convention at which the speaker preceding him was the Republican Goveinor, Leverett Saltonstall, and where one of the other scheduled speakers was a Dies Committee member.

Mr. Dies said he was "not familiar with these facts."

Attorney General Francis Biddle on Aug. 13 wrote a letter to Mr. Dies which he yesterday read to the House.

Mr. Biddle quoted those press statements and demanded, in his letter to Mr. Dies, whether the purported interview was correct. Mr. Biddle wrote:

"The records of this department fail to disclose the receipt of any such evidence as described by you." Mr. Biddle wound up by asking Mr. Dies that he "immediately" make available any of the alleged evidence, if any.

To the House yesterday Mr. Dies explained that it was all a press fabrication. He had never made such information available, it appeared. On Aug. 27, in a letter which he read to the House yesterday, Mr. Dies wrote Mr. Biddle, "I did not say I had turned the information over to your department, or that I intended to."

It was in the same letter that Mr. Dies proposed that his committee should hold "public hearings" on the West Coast situation.

Mr. Eliot asked Mr. Dies, in view of the admitted inaccuracy of the press reports, why he had included, in his just published Committee report, a clipping from the Los Angeles Times repeating the assertion and declaring that "all evidence has been turned over to the Justice Department for the purpose of prosecuting"?

Mr. Dies made no direct reply to Mr. Eliot, and the question was put in another form by Representative James P. McGranery (D) of Pennsylvania.

"Why did the gentleman put that in his report in February?"

"Because of the other matter in the report, because of the press clippings, to show one thing and one thing only," Mr. Dies responded.

"The gentleman withdraws that statement from the attorney general?" commented Mr. McGranery. "Then it is a case of shadow boxing this morning."

Mr. Dies read a letter from Matthew F. McGuire, Acting Attorney General, dated Sept. 8, 1941, regarding his proposal for public hearings on the West Coast Japanese situation. It stated that Mr. Biddle had discussed the Dies proposal "with the President and the Secretary of State, both of whom feel quite strongly that hearings such as you contemplate would be inadvisable."

It should be added that with the FBI on the ground and with Japanese-American relations strained to the breaking point, most observers agreed that a congressional investigation of the Dies type would have been out of place.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Foods in the Modern Manner," a talk by Mae Mahady, home service instructor, before the Work Projects Administration community recreation forum at the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, 7 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Debate — Harvard University Debating Council vs. Holy Cross College on: Resolved: After the Present War a World League Should Be Formed to Carry Out the Eight Points of the Atlantic Conference. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Enjoyment of Design," a discussion by Mrs. Sayward. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Insurance Plan Hearing March 9

A public hearing will be held on March 9, at 2 p. m., in Room 435, State House, by the special legislative commission established to study the subject of installment purchases of insurance premiums. Other hearings will be held later on installment and conditional sale of other commodities.

The subject of insurance premium financing is of much importance because under the compulsory automobile liability insurance law many car owners buy insurance on the installment plan.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately warm this afternoon and tonight with lowest temperature tonight well above freezing.

Southwestern Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire: Occasional light rain in the north portion, except snow and rain mixed at high elevations. Slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Warmer in the extreme south. Colder in the extreme northwest portion tonight. Occasional light rain before midnight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:52 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet. Friday, 2:15 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:08 p. m.

A Well A-'Tired' Gas Buggy

Wide World

"Four Mushrooms With Horsepower"

Mail Carrier Perkins Battles of Randolph, Vt., doesn't mind the bumps, nor does mud or snow bother him in this gas buggy. He's equipped it with used airplane tires, purchased from a transcontinental air line. "Four mushrooms with horsepower," is the way neighbors describe the car.

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U. S. Mission of Freedom Seen By Foreign-Born of Bay Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—In gratitude for the opportunity to dwell in and love a land that is free, the foreign-born residents of communities on the eastern shores of San Francisco Bay, with Oakland as their center, are uniting in a movement to spread their conviction that the United States of America has a great spiritual mission which will mean freedom for all mankind.

This is not a movement merely of the moment. It is 27 years old. It springs from the original World War organization, the American Institute of Fraternal Citizenship, Inc., which contributed notably in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 to national unity by carrying the message of American freedom to the foreign-born.

Founded by Felix Schreiber, a native Lithuanian, who while dwelling in a land ruled by Czarist tyranny dreamed of what it must be like to live in a land that was free, the Institute is composed of all sorts of Americans, high and low, rich and poor, foreign and native-born, all seeking ways to make the privileges of citizenship seem something vital and not to be taken for granted.

When the Armistice was signed in 1918 Mr. Schreiber noticed a general falling away in the interest of sponsors of the movement. "No more need. We've won the war," he was told. But today old members and new are again accepting voluntary service in helping spread the ideals of America to every home of foreign or native-born which will receive them. And Mr. Schreiber does not intend to see the dwindling away after the war is won this time. The peace can only be won by remembering that America has a spiritual mission to lead all mankind to liberty. That is Mr. Schreiber's conviction.

Gratitude by Service

"My people in Lithuania suffered and were tortured and slaughtered under the Czars. When I heard of a humanitarian nation—the United States—which would not permit tyranny I knew that was the nation to which I wished to belong," Mr. Schreiber said. He regards the work he did in preaching and teaching American ideals to the foreign-born during the World War and the work he is organizing today as his gratitude for all America means to him. "It is a matter of gratitude which must be expressed in terms of service," he said.

Briefly the work of the "Fraternal Citizens" is to impress upon all people the value of spiritual unity in America's ideals. There can be unity in diversity, unity in war and unity in peace, Mr. Schreiber believes. He has coined the slogans, "I am my brother's keeper" and "Love the stranger as thyself" as typifying what the American attitude should be in the strenuous days ahead.

"We should not submit to pessimism. We cannot be defeatist. We must turn selfishness aside and learn to live as a national family. Brotherhood unites us. It will unite all peoples," Mr. Schreiber said. Many leading educators, civic leaders, and religious workers are supporting him in his revived crusade.

Summary of Objectives

Summarizing the objectives of the East Bay Communities Americanization Service, Mr. Schreiber listed the following:

1. Develop a more patriotic and more co-operative participation in the nation's war effort.
2. Positively prevent local interference in lurking defeatism.
3. Effectively immunize the unwary (foreign or native-born) against a "fifth column" by exposing "fifth-column" methods.
4. Rededicate citizens to the nation's high ideals.
5. Steadily cultivate greater fellowship between old and new members of the nation.
6. Promote greater national unity and fraternal solidarity.

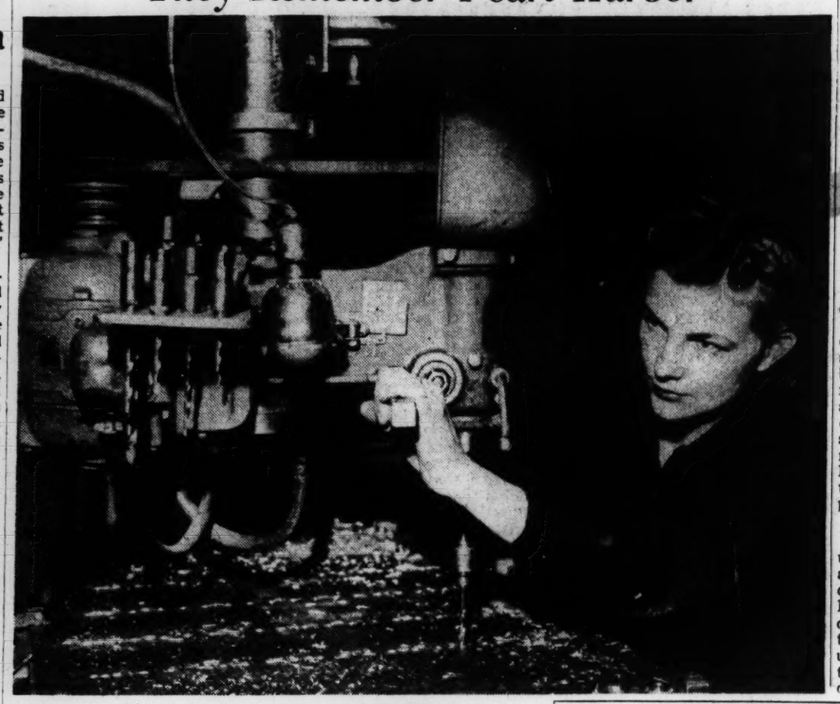
Work by Volunteers

The machinery for carrying out these objectives is largely carried on by volunteer workers and teachers, according to Mr. Schreiber. It consists of the following organization, which can be duplicated anywhere:

1. A central intercommunity bureau with facilities and equipment.
2. Competent minimum of personnel to direct the work, largely voluntary.
3. Volunteer forces of teachers, entertainers, lecturers, and actors to carry the ideals of America to the public. (An Americanization Act, showing Britain's Prime Minister Churchill returning to England with tokens of the friendship plan sent him by Mr. Schreiber, has been prepared.)
4. Home centers in neighborhoods for convenience of teachers and students, thus avoiding need of halls or meeting rooms.
5. Community rallies and mass meetings at accessible places. As many as 10,000 persons attended similar rallies during the World War, Mr. Schreiber said.
6. Hospitality houses or rooms for the strangers in a neighborhood or city, not only for the immigrant from abroad but for the immigrant from other California or American cities or farms.

Active sponsors are divided into two groups: (1) educators, ministers, social workers, philanthropists, and other prominent citizens among native-born; and (2) representatives and responsible leaders among foreign-born residents whether naturalized or not.

They Remember Pearl Harbor



Wide World

There's a Job to Do

Above: Mrs. Fern Evans, whose husband was killed in Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, carries on. Here she is shown operating a power drill at a Lockheed plant at Long Beach, Calif. Below: Mrs. Evans, with her son Laurence, prepares their evening meal. During the day Laurence goes to a nursery school while his mother works at the Lockheed plant.

Bar Told It Can Shield Rights of Men at Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — While many members of the American bar, as individuals, are serving their country in the armed forces, just what can the profession—the organized bar—offer toward our total war effort?

According to Walter P. Armstrong, President of the American Bar Association, who addressed a regional conference held here recently, "it can make an incomparable contribution. It has the capacity for leadership. It possesses the confidence of the people. It can speak boldly without being suspected of rashness. It can speak bluntly without fear of political reprisals. It has no self-interest to serve. It has no motive save its country's welfare. Its message, constantly, solemnly, and effectively repeated, will not go unheeded. Eventually that message must have to do not only with war, but with planning for peace."

Legal Aid to Servicemen

Much of this contribution, naturally, is not direct and immediate aid to our fighting and productive effort, but this does not lessen its importance. Promotion of the legal rights and interests of those in the armed forces, building up of civilian morale, education of the public in the fundamentals of our type of government and appreciation for the Bill of Rights, safeguarding the public interest by seeing that emergency restriction of certain liberties is temporary, and upholding the integrity of our democratic processes of law while working for their simplification—these are some of the "intangibles" that help—as well as planes and ships and tanks and guns—to win a war.

The man in the front line engaging the enemy or transporting vital war materials has a full-time job on his hands and cannot be too much concerned about the strain put upon a democratic form of government by a war crisis; but for every front-line man, there are thousands behind the lines contributing only indirectly to the war effort, who do have the time to consider, and who are aware that curtailments of liberties are necessary during an emergency, but that such curtailments have been known—in the totalitarian-dominated countries—to become the steppingstones to absolute and tyrannical dictatorship. To these "back-seat passengers" in the war machine, the efforts of the organized bar to guard well both the spirit and the letter of democratic procedure is not only reassuring, but strengthens the conviction that the ends for which we are fighting will not sooner or later be submerged by the means which we necessarily must adopt to achieve those ends. Such conviction must underlie all of our war effort, if it is to be successful.

Not All Long-Range Aid

Not all of the bar's contribution, however, is of a long-range nature. Some of its more immediate tasks concern the protection of legal rights and interests of those in the armed forces. Such rights are protected by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, which was passed in October, 1940; but not all of those whose rights are threatened are aware of just how to go about protecting them. Through local and State bar associations and legal aid societies, panels of attorneys are provided to render legal assistance to those called to the service, and their families, as well as to local Red Cross units, United Service Organizations' groups, and similar agencies. This service is free.

The bar, as a whole, also has rendered valuable service to the country in its assistance to manning the Selective Service boards, the Enemy Alien Hearing Boards, and commodity rationing units, as well as in making available to the Army, Navy, Department of Justice, and other Government agencies, its co-operation in any capacity in which it can serve the interests of the nation.

The Association's Committee for National Defense has been working to integrate and unify the efforts of all of the State and local committees, and to provide a central clearing house for advice and information for the entire country. In speaking of the Committee's activities, Tappan Gregory, of Chicago, urged lawyers to watch for opportunities to discover new services of value which might be rendered by the bar.

"Only by united and vigorous and tireless of armed forces and civilians together," she said, "can we accomplish that crushing defeat of our enemies, and that absolute victory so indispensable to safety and security; and the organized bar must take its place in the line and carry its share of the load."

Navy Takes Over Ship Work In Pay Dispute of Only 12 Men

By the Associated Press

A work stoppage over a wage dispute involving 12 men prompted the Navy to take over caulking work on a naval vessel today at San Diego, Calif.

American Federation of Labor caulkers at the Marine Construction Company and the Campbell Machine Company left their jobs last Saturday because of a wage dispute. Only 12 men were involved but naval officials said they controlled the caulking on wooden vessels—waterproofing the craft.

"Failure of civilian caulkers . . . to return to work on a naval vessel urgently required for service has resulted in the work being undertaken by naval personnel," the 11th Naval District announced last night. It declined to elaborate.

Harry Dobb, union spokesman, said the caulkers' absence from their jobs was not a strike, although they were attempting to enforce a demand for a wage increase of 25 cents hourly over their present scale of $1.12½. He said the caulkers found employment elsewhere at the demanded scale.

Other strike and labor developments:

Jamestown, Ky.—A month-old strike on the Federal Government's Wolf Creek dam project near here ended yesterday with an agreement to submit a dispute over wages to Federal conciliators.

The agreement was reached at a conference of representatives of the S. A. Healy Company, contractor; five A. F. of L. unions, and the Federal War Production Board.

The strikers agreed to return to work on the former wage scale pending a final determination by the Federal Labor Mediation Board or the Conciliation Department of the United States Department of Labor. They had asked a 25-cent wage increase. The former scale was not disclosed.

The Wolf Creek dam is a $55,000,000 Cumberland River hydroelectric and flood control project which was approved by Congress last autumn.

Los Angeles—The Owl Drug Company has sued two unions for $211,000, charging they forced the closing of an Owl store in a strike called over one employee.

The suit charges a business agent for the defendant San Pedro clerks union and the culinary alliance demanded a pharmacist join the clerks' group although he was a member of the A. F. of L. pharmacists union, with which the company held a contractual agreement.

The store was picketed Feb. 11, no employees would enter, so the place was closed, the suit adds. The company estimates its loss to date at $211,000 and asks for that amount, plus additional damages until the picket line is withdrawn and employees return.

Ambulance Drivers in Cairo

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—A contingent of 65 volunteer ambulance drivers, including Christopher Morley, Jr., son of the author, has reached Cairo safely, the American Field Service announced. The unit will serve with the British in the Middle East.

Hillman 'Corner' On Work Denied

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—A charge by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, that Sidney Hillman had arranged for his union to be favored over a rival union on Army and Navy textile contracts brought a denial tonight from associates of the War Production Board's Labor Director.

Representative Engel declared in the House Monday that "a special arrangement" negotiated by Mr. Hillman with the approval of Donald M. Nelson, Production Board Chairman, had the effect of excluding members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union from working on military clothing contracts and confining the work to members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union with which Mr. Hillman is affiliated.

Representative Engel mentioned as an example the Manistee Garment Company of Cadillac and Manistee, Mich. He said this was a women's garment enterprise now idle, with about 600 workers unaffiliated with either the American Federation of Labor or Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Hillman was unavailable for comment but associates, who declined use of their names, said that there was no such arrangement and added that in any event Mr. Hillman had no authority whatsoever over the Army and Navy procurement services.

La Guardia Helps Japanese Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, 26 members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and 28 apartment-neighbors of Yoichi Hiraoka, Japanese xylophonist and enemy alien now barred from radio broadcasting, today had taken up the cudgels in his behalf, vouching for his loyalty and asking that he be returned to the air waves.

Mr. Hiraoka, who came to the United States in 1930 and has an American-born wife and children, has given four Town Hall xylophone concerts and appeared on sustaining programs of the National Broadcasting Company.

In reply to the tenants' petition, an NBC spokesman said he was sorry for Mr. Hiraoka since he had conducted himself as a decent citizen, but that thousands of Americans would take offense if they heard his name announced on the radio programs.

Spring Offensive Seen Hitler's 'All'

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Dispatches from Stockholm and Zurich today quoted the editor of the Helsingfors newspaper Sanomat as writing on his return from Berlin that "Hitler is putting all his eggs in one basket for the spring offensive" and that "we will witness the greatest gamble in history."

"The coming German spring offensive dominates everything in Germany," the Finnish journalist wrote. "Tanks and the Luftwaffe will be thrown into battles in numbers never before experienced."

"SWAN IS TWINS" says Gracie Allen

Break Swan into Half and half; One for kitchen, One for "baff."

• Swan's 8 ways better than old-style floaties; you'd better buy some or you'll get my goaties. Swan suds twice as fast as old-timers. Try it and see!

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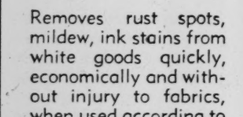

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Baked 13% Longer Than Many Ordinary Kinds—Wins Bread Comparison Tests 9 to 1

IF you want bread fresh when you buy it . . . fresh when you eat it . . . and still fresh the next day for table or lunch box—then today ask your grocer for *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread.

Today at the store feel it—it's fresh! Tomorrow at home feel it—it's still fresh! Not dry or rough. Not stale or tasteless. But still perfect for table or sandwiches. Because fresh in flavor.

Do as women by the thousands are now doing—buy *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread. Because this is the bread made to stay fresh longer.

Slo-baking is the secret of *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread. Baked 13% longer than many ordinary kinds for lasting freshness. Note the difference.

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In blind comparison tests made by over 600,000 women to date, *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread has been chosen the "one best bread" 9 to 1—best for fresh flavor, aroma and texture.

Now you can afford to have the best. So go to your grocer and get a loaf of this *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread right away. And see for yourself how fresh it is . . . how wonderfully fresh it keeps. Buy *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread today. You'll be glad you did!

Now everybody can afford the best

TODAY GET DOUBLY FRESH WONDER BREAD

Continental Baking Company, Inc.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Silence Is Victory' Slogan Is Adopted by Boston Y.W.C.A.

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning today, and for the duration, the Boston Y.W.C.A. has adopted the slogan "Silence Is Victory." Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, General Secretary, announces that this will apply to any information members or others using the building may have about troop movements, ship sailings, defense orders or other details of the defense program, and also the weather.

"The Y.W.C.A. of Boston deals, by name, with 17,000 girls yearly," said Mrs. Wolfe. "There are thousands of other girls and women who use its facilities as a great community center. Every week end, the girls entertain service men at Saturday dances and at an open house on Sunday evening. There is opportunity at every large gathering, and likewise when only two or three meet together, to observe the wartime discipline of strict silence on information of any kind that might aid the enemy." It is the purpose of the Y.W.C.A. to impress this patriotic caution both on its own members and on others who use the building, Mrs. Wolfe explained. "Silence" posters were on display today for the first time, coincident with the March Institute of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

Poster Display

One large poster, illustrated by a face with the finger at the lips, says:

"Join Y's Intelligence Service

"We pledge silence about military and naval movements.

"We pledge silence about our factory orders.

"We pledge silence about friends in the service.

"Silence Is Victory."

Another, illustrated with large ears, reminds the reader that the enemy may be listening, eager to pick up scraps of information she is giving out.

"Rumor becomes an evil when it is carelessly spread in wartime," said Mrs. Wolfe. "Just the other day I overheard a person who should have known better say to a group of friends, 'I don't pass rumors and I can't vouch for what I am going to say BUT—' and then launch into elaborate and detailed information about ships."

Another member of the Boston Y.W.C.A. staff overheard three women at an adjoining table in the dining room, discussing the sailing of a troop ship, where they thought it was going and how many men were aboard.

Fail to Realize

"People fail to realize that what seems an apparently innocent but interesting bit of news to pass along to a friend may be the bit that, pieced together with other bits, completes the picture of military plans for an enemy agent," said Mrs. Wolfe.

"It is hard for Americans to believe that there are spies in their midst, but there are, both men and women. They mingle with persons who, through their contact with service men or defense organizations, may have just such news to talk about. The apparently harmless information that one woman tells another, about when her son is leaving camp or when his ship probably will sail, may be a boomerang against her own boy in case that information should result in an enemy attack."

Mrs. Wolfe said she recognized how desirable it was to be a good conversationalist and how difficult it might seem for the girls who were entertaining soldiers and sailors not to ask them leading questions about their training, the kind of guns they used, the airplanes they were flying, and so forth. But, there are other possibilities in the conversation line, even with the weather eliminated, she said. She offered a few suggestions:

"Do you find the kind of books you like in the camp library? What books do you like best?"

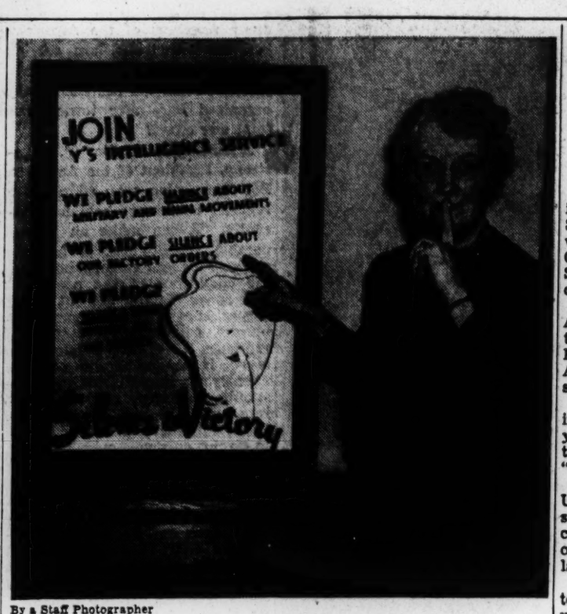
"Have you learned any new songs? What are they?" (The boys love to sing, she added, and welcome a chance to join in when popular songs are played.)

"How do you like the camp shows? Have you met any of the movie stars?"

Next Sunday, the boys who come to the open house will be invited to bring a pair of clean socks along that need darning and the girls will be prepared to do the mending for them. They will also sew on a uniform button if it needs tightening or replacing.

The Tau Betas of Brookline will serve supper Sunday night. This has been taken over by the group as a weekly defense project.

Mrs. Wolfe hopes that the "Y. W." girls will enlist support for the "Silence Is Victory" campaign in their home communities, their officers, schools and factories as well as in the "Y. W." building.



By a Staff Photographer

Placard in Drive Against Hearsay

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, General Secretary of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, displaying one of the new posters which will today launch the "Y's" campaign to discourage rumor spreading.

Russian War Relief to Greet Young Helpers

Russian War Relief is giving a tea Saturday for the younger set of Greater Boston, from 3:30 to 6 o'clock at 123 Newbury Street, with Mrs. C. Chauncy Gregg of Cambridge as hostess.

An original dramatic sketch, "One Family for Freedom," will be enacted by Miss Marie de Falco and Miss Diane Rogers of Radcliffe. Richard Wagner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Arseni Karpovich of Harvard and Sergei Karpovich, under the direction of Miss Lillian Arnold. Miss Tamara Polevoy is in charge of arrangements.

Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, President of Radcliffe and a sponsor of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., has been invited to be a guest. Prof. Dirk J. Struik of the Department of Mathematics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also a sponsor of the Committee and active in its work, will speak.

Miss Joy Hume, Vassar graduate, who is in charge of the National Youth Division of Russian War Relief, is coming up from New York to be present. The National Youth Division includes among its sponsors Yehudi Menuhin, concert violinist, who recently played in Boston and at Camp Edwards.

The local Junior Events Committee is headed by Miss Anne Phillips, daughter of Ambassador William E. Phillips. Among the debutantes and post-debs working with her on this committee are Misses Tamara Polevoy, Sally Reed, Jane Badger, Rosamund Higgins, Roberta Lee Haloran and Ann Casey. Events they are planning include a Greater Boston young people's dance to be held on the Harvard Campus during the latter part of April.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, whose talk on the Russian fitheater drew a "standing room only" audience to the Russian War Relief's tea last week, in response to many requests is giving an illustrated lecture on "Russian Drama and the Russian People" at a benefit for the organization at 123 Newbury Street next Friday, March 6, at 8 p. m. The benefit has been arranged by a group of friends who will turn the entire proceeds over to Russian War Relief. Added attraction will be dances by Miss Bobbie Steinberg, accompanied by Miss Beatrice Tractenberg, pianist.

Mr. Dana, recognized as an authority on the Russian theater, will show slides of scenes photographed on his yearly trips to the Soviet Union previous to the outbreak of the war. He recently received a letter from Mrs. Anton Chekhov, widow of the famous writer and herself a star of the Moscow Art Theater, expressing appreciation of the aid which the American people are lending Russia in the common battle.

Buttons a Topic At Antique Talk

The program for next Thursday's Morning Information on Antiques, conducted by that Department in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, has been announced as follows:

Buttons . . . by Mrs. William Preble Jones
Ornamental Glass . . . by Mrs. William E. Tobin
"A Little Old House On a Hill" . . . by Mrs. Clarence H. Swan
Exhibitions of Buttons and Ornamental Glass.

The meeting will be held at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., March 12, with Mrs. William G. Darrow, Chairman, presiding.

New Hampshire Pupils Get Fingerprints Taken

CONCORD, N. H., March 5 (AP)—More than half of New Hampshire's 95,000 school pupils have been fingerprinted and the remainder are expected to be classified before June 1, Ralph Caswell, Deputy Superintendent of State Police, has announced.

Social Work In Chile Has Yet Far to Go

Compared with the social work in Chile the work in the United States was today declared to be very advanced by Anna Santibanez, Chilean scholarship student in the Simmons College Graduate School of Social Work.

Miss Santibanez's full name is Anna Louisa Pino Santibanez, but to Simmons girls she is "Miss Pino." Miss Pino is the first South American student to win a scholarship from Simmons.

"Social work is just beginning in Chile," Miss Pino said. "Here you have the ideal." She said training for social work here was "perfection in specialization."

Miss Pino is a graduate of the University of Chile. She has done social work among the families of copper miners in her native town of Raucagua, Chile, which is a large mining center.

Through her work she has come to know the people of Chile very well. She has a wide knowledge of their occupations, what they produce, how they live, how much they earn. And she is very proud of both her country and its people.

Heroism of Child In Saving Cat Wins Medal—And a Doll

Little three-year-old Joan Halligan, Brookline, Mass., heroine, is the proud owner of a second "Jenna" today—and a medal, too.

Three weeks ago, after firemen had rescued Joan and her father and mother from their burning home, it was discovered that Jenna the pet cat was left behind. Rushing back into the smoke-filled house, Joan rescued Jenna from the cellar.

Learning of the incident, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals awarded a medal to Joan, and yesterday she was brought to the headquarters to receive it. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, felt that a mere medal wouldn't mean a great deal to Joan right now, so he thoughtfully added a big doll.

Joan took to the doll right away, although she held firmly onto Jenna.

However, when asked what she would call the doll, she was quick with an answer. "Jenna," she replied.

By a Staff Photographer

Federal Office Expands Facilities

Defense takes its toll in income taxes even among the fair sex. And to handle the increased number of persons who must pay taxes this year, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, ordered two new cashier's cages. By ripping the doors out of two offices and boarding them in, and with the little wicket at a convenient height, the additional windows were achieved. Here, left to right, Mrs. Mary A. Smith of Medford, accompanied by Miss Mary Louise Smith, who had no taxes to pay but wanted to see how it was done, and Miss Eva Freeman of Lynn talk it over with Cashier Andrew McAuliffe.

United Air Plans 20 P. C. More Mileage

Refuting rumors concerning the lack of seats for air travel, Harold Crary, vice-president in charge of traffic for United Air Lines, yesterday said his company expects to be able to fly up to 20 per cent more mileage during the coming season. In Boston on company business Mr. Crary said his firm hoped to do this by more extensive use of each plane in the company's fleet.

He pointed out that United is currently flying 68,000 miles a day to keep pace with the nation's expanding traffic. Mr. Crary said that his company expected to maintain all schedules despite the fact that the government has requested transport planes from all the air companies.

Maintenance Efficient

Despite increased use of equipment, maintenance now is the most efficient in the industry's history, Mr. Crary said. The nation's airlines have proved they are indispensable in the war and production program, he said, citing numerous undiscloseable incidents concerning their value.

The government has recognized their value.

The government has recognized the importance of the airlines in allocating to them an adequate inventory of parts and supplies, Mr. Crary said. He indicated that even the plane situation might improve through the expected deliveries of new planes possibly by late summer which have already been allocated to the air lines through the old Office of Production Management, now the War Production Board.

Public Co-operative

There has not only been a sharp increase in passenger traffic, he said, but also the war has sharply stimulated air mail and express. Despite some inconveniences in services caused by the war emergency, Mr. Crary praised highly the co-operative attitude of the traveling public.

United Air Lines, he said, still has pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board an application of which testimony has been taken for a direct East-West transcontinental service between Boston, Hartford and Cleveland, there joining United's coast-to-coast route serving the principal cities of the Pacific coast. After the war, when transoceanic flying is routine, a great circle route from Europe to Boston and United's proposed short-cut route to Chicago and the West would be one of the most important aerial routes in the world, Mr. Crary said.

Conn. Sugar Ration Books Ready for Population Gain

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5—Sugar rationing books for 1,800,000 persons are being prepared by Connecticut's State Rationing headquarters. Clerks of the Superior Court in the eight counties have been designated as custodians of the books until they are apportioned to town rationing boards, now being organized. Nearly all of the 169 towns in the State already have local boards appointed for this purpose, it was announced this week.

The sugar rationing books, affecting every individual, will be a more definite reminder of the country's participation in the war than the rationing of tires. Their distribution will serve, also, as a fairly accurate census of the population of the State, since every individual is entitled to a book. The latest census figures was 1,700,000, but expansion of war industries has brought a flood of new families to the State. The rationing authorities are guessing that the total now is 100,000 higher, but that may be low.

No Special Session

There will be no special session of the General Assembly to enact rent control legislation. The Fair Rent Committee of Bridgeport asked Gov. Robert A. Hurley to call the legislators to Hartford lest the Federal Rent Control Act destroy local autonomy. The Governor says he does not fear that development.

In a letter to the Bridgeport committee, Governor Hurley pointed out that local boards have been empowered to administer tire and automobile rationing, under the authority of Congressional enactments, and he sees no reason to suppose that local people will not be permitted to administer the rent control provisions of the Price Control Act in the state.

The experience gained by local committees, such as that in Bridgeport, will be "invaluable" in the adminstration of the Federal law, the Governor held, even though the committees have lacked authority heretofore to keep a firm check on rising rents.

Tire Bootlegging

Chester Bowles, who, as Rationing Administrator for the state, will control the distribution of sugar, is already finding it necessary to campaign against bootleggers of automobile tires. Mr. Bowles has asked Connecticut people, as a patriotic obligation, to report any cases of tire bootlegging, or profiteering.

Mr. Bowles said he is receiving many reports concerning sale of new tires and tubes at exorbitant prices, outside the rationing regulations, and complaints of high prices charged for retreading services.

Greenwich 'Solution'

In Greenwich, the Round Hill Improvement Association has been formed by residents who commute daily to New York, with the object of avoiding wear on their rubber tires. The Association has received permission from the Public Utilities Commission to run a bus from the Round Hill section to and from the Greenwich railroad station. One-way fare is 20 cents for those who live south of the Merritt Parkway and 30 cents for those who live north of the road. The buses operate eight round trips on weekdays and four on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Drove on Rim; Fined

In Manchester, police arrested Albert Beaudry of Hartford for driving an automobile with only three tires. Beaudry, with a flat tire and no spare, took off the tire to save it from destruction, and tried to drive home on the rim. The Town Court judge fined him $5 and costs.

Plethora of Firemen

The country town of Kent probably has more firemen in proportion to its population than any town or city in Connecticut. Five hundred people in Kent, out of a total of 1,200, have had training as fire fighters. Robert Nisbit, artist and member of the National Academy, is responsible. He wants the town equipped to protect itself from incendiary raids, and the only way to do that, he says, "is to have firemen everywhere, men, women, and children, putting out the fires as fast as they start."

From Cars to Bikes

Meter readers of the Connecticut Power Company, in its Manchester division, put up their cars this week. They'll make their rounds on bicycles.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 267 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursday, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 7:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m) 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of March 23, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester—Saturday, March 14, 3:30 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave) 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.00mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

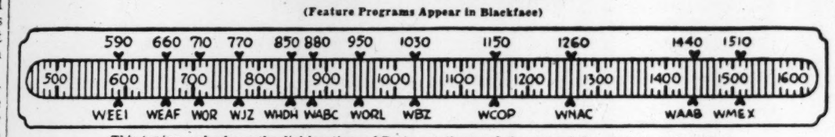
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 News	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Camp Grant Interview	Sports and music
4:00 Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	News; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Dramatic Serial	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	'Capt. Midnight': drama.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Walter F. Downey	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Don Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; Sports	Five Star News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary"	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dinah Shore, songs
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smith":	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Dance orchestra
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Garry Moore, m. c.	Brice; guests; orchestra	The Aldrich Family:	Fireside Time
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	Leighton Noble's Orch.	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs
8:45 solos; or.: E. Davis	Leighton Noble's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting Forum: speakers	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album": records
9:15			News Service	Classical Album
9:30 "Big Town"	America's Town Meeting:		Woody Herman's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	speakers		"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": Defense	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
10:30 program	Military Analysis; News	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; songs	B. Priestley: recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Songs; Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie": News	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Johnny Marvin's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Studio program
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio program
9:30 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Milliwheel": music	"Bess Johnson"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Kay Ivers, songs	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	'Shopping With You'
10:45 "Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	'Shopping With You'
11:00 Studio Speaker	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Singing Strings
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Press Con.; M'l'dy Str'gs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense: Talk; Songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricul. prgrm	'The Town Crier'
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Government News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic & Sade": sk.	Salon Serenade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Leoni Sadoni, soprano	Leoni Sadoni, soprano
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Singing Strings
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour,	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour,	"Valiant Lady": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:15 News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	'Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix" sketch	Musical Roundup	Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier": talk
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Staley Players: drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	Garden Talk	News of the World	F. Cuhel, News; Music	Five Star News; Defense
7:30 How'm I Doin'"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Bing Crosby, songs
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Jan Garber's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Wheeler - Ladd, comed-	Lucille Manners; Ross	Sinfonietta	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Claudo Rains,	ians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Singing Legionnaires
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Ross; guest; orchestra	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 First Nighter: B.	March of Time	Party: Louise Massey;	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line": variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Sports Talk	First Piano Quartet	geant Quirt: drama	Network Sports	Guy Lombardo's Music
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of March 9":	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense	orchestra; vocalists	Network Sports	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Sports program	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Sports program	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horisons";	Sports program	Day's End: music
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	Sports program	Music; News

Hub Seaman's Friend Groups Merging for Greater Service

At a meeting this week, the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society unanimously accepted an invitation from the century-old Boston Seaman's Friend Society to join in the work both have been doing in aid of merchant seamen who come into Boston's port.

Forty-seven years of service are behind the women's organization, whose President is Mrs. William M Morgan of Newtonville. Henceforth both groups will work jointly pooling their resources and co-ordinating their efforts to what they believe will be better advantage.

Younger Folks Taking Over

A new board of directors will be appointed for the women's part of the organization, comprised of younger members who will bring fresh enthusiasm to the plans that will result from the alliance. On April 13 it will hold its annual meeting and election of officers. Mrs. Arthur B. Marsh of Melrose has been appointed Chairman of the nominating committee to prepare a ballot.

The Woman's Seaman's Friend Society was most active during World War I, when it operated four portable "huts." One of these was located on the grounds of the old Marine Hospital in Chelsea and was called the Blue Wheel Hut. It became a successful and popular recreation center for merchant sailors. Interested friends of the organization contributed used furniture, including chairs, radios, pianos, game tables, and other items. There was always plenty of stationery on hand for the men, and postage was supplied whenever necessary.

Not satisfied with this, the organization also saw to it that each man went away with a "ditty bag" containing 12 articles of the sort that a sailor would find useful—such as razor blades, shaving cream, soap, wash cloth, pencil, pocket comb, playing cards, thread, buttons, safety pins.

Brighton Activities

Because activity decreased somewhat, the Blue Wheel Hut closed its doors two years ago, and the work of the women's group was transferred to a room in the new Marine Hospital in Brighton. There a paid worker was maintained, Miss Helen S. Conley, who carried on the work as it had been done before, with the aid of volunteer "Gray Ladies" who contribute their time from 2 to 4 o'clock each day except Tuesdays.

Knitting has always been an important part of the work of the Society, which in peak years has given away as many as a thousand knitted articles and spent as much as $300 a year for wool.

It is expected by the Society that the merging with the men's group will result in mutual growth to meet the growing needs.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 6

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, March 6

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc. Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News. (Spanish.)
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—English Comment. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary; OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Wartime life in the British Isles. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Dramatic Feature. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed

Todays' FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:45 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert
6:30 p. m.—Fraser Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:45 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Moon

Young Pearl Harbor Hero Posthumously Honored at the First Corps Headquarters

Women Put On Late Shift In Six Plants

Only six Massachusetts firms engaged in vital war materials production have thus far been granted permission to employ women after 11 p. m., although 30 to 40 plants have requested James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to relax labor restrictions for them, it was revealed today.

Several days ago the Governor, through a war-time executive order, authorized the Commissioner to permit working of women on the third night-time shift, despite labor law barriers, to eliminate bottlenecks in production of essential war materials.

With men rapidly being drawn into the Army, the supply of male workers is dwindling. Therefore, in some firms employment of women on the third shift after 11 p. m. is considered necessary.

Actually the State law specifies that women shall not be employed in industrial plants after 10 p. m., but before the recent special session of the Legislature which broadened the Governor's emergency powers, Mr. Moriarty was authorized to allow plants to work women up to 11 p. m.

Despite his present broad authority to relax labor law restriction, Commissioner Moriarty today asserted he is using every precaution to prevent a wholesale breakdown in labor laws protecting workers.

Along this line, Mr. Moriarty explained that plants desiring to employ women on a third shift are required to present written statements from the procurement officers of the armed forces with which they are doing business, pointing out that the firms are doing essential war work.

Those companies granted the third shift for women lose, however, previously granted rights to work men and women employees a full seven-day week, the Commissioner added. In other words, all workers in such plants must be granted one day's rest in seven. On the other hand the 45-minute required lunch period has been cut to 30 minutes.

The Massachusetts Commissioner's caution on relaxation of laws regarding working of women at night is in line with the views of Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Federal Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Although Miss Anderson expects the number of women in industry almost to double in 1942, she said she saw no reason for suspending laws governing employment of women at night. She added that the Women's Bureau's war policy is to approve relaxation of labor standards only where a critical labor situation exists and the employer proves to State labor authorities that he must employ women at night to attain full war production.

Reconstruction 'Odyssey' Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H.—Formation of a special council to select and train young people for reconstruction service abroad after the war was announced today by Charles F. Weller, President of World Fellowship, Inc. The new unit, which is under direction of Miss Ruth Shirley of Texas, is to be called the American Youth Odyssey.

Training to be announced for spring and summer by the organization will include work for recruits under conditions requiring pioneering and experience in physical and moral reconstruction, and discussion of world affairs.

Miss Shirley's group is working for establishment of international student houses in Central and South America which might be as training centers for members of the Odyssey.

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Nicholas Slonimsky at the Piano

Mr. Slonimsky—musical explorer, conductor, composer, lecturer, musical historian—has just returned from a concert tour of Latin America to his home in Boston. Mr. Slonimsky is shown here in a recital of modern music in a studio of the Palacio de Bellas, Aztes, Mexico.

Latin America Is Called Music Composer's Paradise

A music composer's paradise, it would seem to the visitor, is Latin America, according to the report of Nicholas Slonimsky who has just returned to Boston from six months of musical exploration there. Granted, as he found, that orchestral performance cannot compare with that of the United States or Europe, the composition of serious music is making rapid development, and the composer is encouraged by official and public support.

Music, in fact, is so important in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Nicaragua and the other southern republics that a concert or a guest conductor commands half the front page of the daily newspaper, while political material slips inside, to make room for the cultural subject. Welcomed everywhere as a "Yankee" composer, Mr. Slonimsky, who came from Russia 18 years ago, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, and is a well known conductor, composer, and musicologist, had a threefold mission.

He was actually exploring in a musical way, and brought back maps he drew of density of composers and so forth in some ten countries. This was incidental to the gathering of material for his book, "Panorama of Latin American Music," which Thomas Y. Crowell Company of New York will publish in October. In the second place he was collecting music for the Edwin A. Fleisher Collection in Philadelphia.

He returned with about 300 manuscript scores of orchestral works, which a W.P.A. project available to the library in Philadelphia will copy. This represents practically the entire orchestral output of Latin America, which is little known to the world outside. "I probably have in my hands now," he said during an interview at his home, "more Latin American music than can be found elsewhere either in this country or in Latin America."

Lectures on Music

His third task was lecturing on modern music and conducting symphony orchestras in programs of both native composers and those of the United States. His own compositions as well as those of Aaron Copland, Roy Harris, Walter Piston and other musicians of North America were included. The visiting foreign musician, he discovered, receives the highest honors throughout all countries of Latin America. Often the President of a republic attends a concert. In San Salvador the President expressed displeasure with the Department of Education for giving the "Yankee" a school hall for his performance instead of the National Theatre.

One way in which the United States might profit, if it could only realize its opportunity, he said, was by inviting as guest conductors important Latin American musicians to lead major orchestras. There was one instance, where the National Broadcasting Company's orchestra invited Señor Castro of Argentina to serve as guest conductor. This meant far more in Latin America than all the prating of neighborly relations and "goodwill" tours with which Pan-American affairs have been burdened in the past few years. Most of the newspapers of South and Central America featured the occasion as a symbolic gesture, and Castro appeared in a newsreel at the public cinema.

Señor Castra is in the United States. So is Francisco Mignone, the noted Brazilian composer. Germany and Italy, Mr. Slonimsky added, had seen their opportunity for subtle propaganda long ago. Before the war they invited such composers to Berlin and Rome, paying all their expenses, placed at their disposal the best of their orchestras, and broadcast to Latin American countries the native music which they performed.

Heard Broadcast

During his recent trip, which he made by airplane, he heard several such broadcasts from Rome and Berlin stations. The Latin American musicians, however, were not influenced by it in any way. It is, he went on, because the orchestras of the United States are in private hands and governed exclusively by the box office that no effort is made to engage Latin American composers, who are in many cases conductors, or to present programs of Latin American music.

It is only about 50 years old, the serious concert music of Latin America. Isolated as most of it is from European influence, Mr. Slonimsky enjoyed listening, as he put it, "in vacuo." The music of the Atlantic coast countries he found more comprehensible to the ear accustomed to European origins. It was more luscious, he said, than that of the Pacific countries, where the Indian influence was strong. Only in Russia has he found such favorable conditions for musical composition. There a musician receives 100,000 rubles for his 21st symphony.

The Latin American governments, he found, subsidize concerts, and large money prizes are awarded to modern composers. While a young composer may have to work hard for a living, he receives public encouragement. Some conservatories are subsidized by the government, so that professors need not depend for a living on the number of pupils they teach. In Buenos Aires he witnessed the presentation of prizes to composers, varying in amount from $200 to $1,000 in American dollars—substantial sums in Latin American equivalent. One well-known composer in one republic received 3,000 pesos for his third symphony.

Mr. Slonimsky's lectures were mostly given in Spanish. Two, however, he gave in Portuguese, with which he is less familiar, and much to his entertainment he was told that his style resembled that of the famous Mario de Andrade, Brazil's "James Joyce."—P. S.

Hartford Highway Head Is Accused

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5 (AP)—State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox was accused today in removal proceedings filed by Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti of "laxity" in enforcing contracts, allowing the use of "improper material" on a Hartford dike that collapsed with damage of $313,250 and failure to take disciplinary measures after women employees had complained to him about the actions of a subordinate.

In a 17-page complaint, the attorney general charged the head of the State's biggest department with "misconduct, material neglect of duty or incompetence" in 20 or more instances and directed him to appear for a hearing before Gov. Robert A. Hurley March 16 "to show cause, if any there be" why he should not be removed from the $10,000-a-year post he has held since 1937.

The attorney general is a Republican and Governor Hurley and Mr. Cox are Democrats, although the latter has not been active in politics.

Mr. Cox, a former Yale professor, was appointed highway commissioner by former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross after the late John A. MacDonald had resigned as a result of an investigation into land purchases for the Merritt Parkway. After completing Mr. MacDonald's term, Mr. Cox was reappointed by Governor Hurley.

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Layoff Due to Lack of Tin

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 5 (AP)—Government restrictions in use of tin cans forced the laying off yesterday of 200 employees of Stockley Brothers and Company, General Manager M. A. Dunham announced, adding he expected another 100 would be laid off next week.

State Canvass For Pledges In Bond Buying

Every front door in the State will be knocked some time between March 30 and April 15 by canvassers seeking pledges from Bay Staters for purchases of defense bonds and stamps, Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator, announced today.

Organization for the State-wide canvass intended to reach every man and woman in the Commonwealth who has a regular income is practically complete, the Administrator stated. At every village and farm an army of 10,000 workers will inquire, with apologies to Irving Berlin, "Any bonds today?"

In addition to their duties as salesmen, these volunteer workers will obtain a count on how many persons are pursuing a systematic plan of bond and stamp purchases. Massachusetts' 325 American Legion posts are expected to form the core of the volunteer army.

New Plan of Commendation

At the same time, the Administrator announced a new plan for commendation of firms with 90 per cent or more of employee-participation in the payroll allotment plan. Under this latter scheme, employees allot a portion of their salaries periodically to the purchase of defense bonds. Firms showing more than 90 per cent or more participation will receive an especially designed certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury. These certificates were designed and printed on the recommendation of Mr. Doherty. Qualifying firms will also be entitled to purchase an official pennant for display from their buildings.

Employees of 1,218 industrial and mercantile establishments in Massachusetts have bought defense bonds and stamps in the amount of $85,000,000, Mr. Doherty said. They are buying regularly today at the rate of about $15,000,000 a month under the payroll allotment plan, he continued.

$3,000,000 a Week

"Official returns to date show that 715,000 wage earners, inclusive of the employees of 22 municipalities, have been 'exposed' to the machinery of regular payroll savings for investment in these defense bonds," said Mr. Doherty, "and so many of them have accepted the idea that more than $3,000,000 a week have been coming from them for several weeks for governmental use in buying airplanes, tanks, guns and ships."

To date Massachusetts stands sixth among the States in the total sale of savings stamps and eighth in the sale of Series E bonds, being outranked in bond sales by New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Ohio, New Jersey and Michigan, in the order named.

Plan Booms in N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 5 (AP)—Purchases of Defense Bonds under industrial pay roll savings plans have swamped the inscribing facilities set up to handle them at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Winthrop L. Carter, New Hampshire Defense Savings Chairman, said today.

To date, Mr. Carter asserted, more than 100 firms in New Hampshire, employing approximately 53,800 persons, have agreed to handle Defense Bond purchases for their employees.

Although the issuing staff has been increased, it still is about three weeks behind in furnishing and mailing the completed bonds to industrial workers, Mr. Carter added, asking for patience on the part of employees.

Brisk Local Buying

By the Associated Press

Employees of 1,218 Massachusetts industrial and mercantile establishments have purchased $85,000,000 in defense bonds and stamps under the pay roll allotment plan and are continuing to buy at a rate of about $15,000,000 a month, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts reported today.

Joins Navy Board

© Bachrach

Wat Tyler Cluverious

Retired United States Navy Rear Admiral, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at Worcester, Mass., has been named a member of the Navy Board for Production Awards. He will fill the vacancy brought about by the appointment of Admiral William H. Standley, United States Navy, retired, as Ambassador to Russia.

Associated Press

Parents Receive Award to Hero Son

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, left, pinning the Distinguished Flying Cross on Gordon H. Sterling of Hartford, Conn., today as a posthumous award of the medal to Second Lieut. Gordon H. Sterling, Jr., of the United States Army Air Corps. Mrs. Sterling and her son, John, witness the presentation of the award.

Father of Lieut. Sterling Receives the Flying Cross

War Activities in New England

New England Hero Honored—To Second Lieutenant Gordon H. Sterling, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., a member of the Army Air Corps who attacked a flight of six Japanese planes damaging or destroying one during the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded posthumously today in Boston.

The citation read:

"For heroism and achievement while participating in an aerial engagement with Japanese airplanes over the water adjacent to the island of Oahu on the 7th of December, 1941, Lieutenant Sterling attacked an enemy airplane which was either damaged or destroyed as a result of his fire. While in the act of diving on this airplane Lieutenant Sterling was attacked from the rear by another enemy airplane and was shot down in flames, which resulted in his death."

The youthful lieutenant, who graduated in 1937 from the William Hall High School in West Hartford, where his parents live, began to work his way through Trinity College, Hartford, before leaving to enter an aircraft factory in the same city.

Enthusiastic over aviation, he qualified as a flying cadet, won his wings at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and on June 6, 1941, reported for duty at Hawaii.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles pinned the medal upon the coat of the young aviator's father in the presence of the hero's mother and brother. They had journeyed to Boston from their home in West Hartford, Conn., for this first presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross in the northeastern area since the war began.

As General Miles presented the medal to the father, a smile of pride momentarily lighted the earnest face of the mother.

"It is my solemn duty and honor to transmit to you the Distinguished Flying Cross which your son so gallantly won in action against the enemy," the General said.

"He was one of the few men to whom the chance was given on that dread Sunday morning in December to engage the Japanese who had attacked us unaware.

"It was his high privilege to prove American manhood even when treacherously stabbed in the back.

"He did not lose his life—he gave it to his country. . . ."

FBI Sweep Continues—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assisted by local police, swept down on 168 homes in two New England States last night, seizing contraband belonging or available to enemy aliens. They were the most widespread raids so far carried out by the FBI which has been systematically seizing contraband held by enemy aliens.

In Bridgeport, Conn., FBI agents and 30 specially chosen Bridgeport policemen visited 138 homes. Working from 4 p. m. until long after midnight this morning the investigators seized 30 radios the short wave bands of which had not been neutralized, one radio transmitting set, 26 cameras, and numerous shot guns, pistols, rifles, and ammunition.

John T. Madigan, in charge of the FBI agents, said contraband was found in nearly every one of the homes. In about 50 of them, he said, such material was discovered in large quantities.

At Woonsocket, R. I., nine FBI men assisted by local police visited homes of 30 enemy aliens and seized a quantity of prohibited articles. It was the fourth raid in Rhode Island since last Friday.

Four shipyard workers were arrested in Boston after FBI agents and Naval Intelligence Officers recovered Government property allegedly stolen from a United States Naval vessel undergoing repairs at a Boston drydock. V. W. Peterson, head of the FBI's Boston office said the recovered articles including a two-way radio, valve grinders, and several articles of clothing. At an arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Edward Donovan, pleas of innocent were entered for John C. Moores, Earnest S. Wallace, Norman Hansjon, all of Boston, and Clarence V. Lohnes of Somerville. Cases were continued until March 6.

Gov. Hurley in Washington—In Washington today to confer with Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut proposed establishment of a State industrial engineering service to help small manufacturers obtain war orders.

War orders, he said, "are not getting down to the small businessman." Plants, machinery, and skilled labor are ready in Connecticut to aid the Government, the Governor added.

Small manufacturers need engineering advice which they cannot afford; as to how their plants can best be converted from peace to wartime production, Governor Hurley said. The proposed State Council of Engineers would supply such service, the Connecticut Chief Executive held.

Devens Communication Ban Lifted—At Fort Devens, Mass., the ban on all outgoing telegraph and telephone communications with off-post sources, invoked five days ago, was lifted yesterday by Col. William A. Smith, Post Commander. No explanation was made for removal of the restrictions.

Quoddy Pays Dividends—Conceived in peacetime as an experiment in vocational education for unemployed youths, the Federal Government's model work experience center at Quoddy Village, Eastport, Maine, is paying rich wartime dividends.

At the rate of 200 a month, young men are coming from its work benches trained in such defense skills as aviation mechanics, radio technique, sheet metal working, map making, and machine operating. Since 1941, non-defense courses have been dropped, the former six-months course has been reduced to four months to increase the manpower turnover, and night shifts have been instituted in machine and aviation sheet metal shops.

$35,000 to Vermont Co-op.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration announced today allotment of $35,000 to the Vermont Electric Co-operative, Eden Mills, Vt., for completion of a section of its system.

War Workers' Tire Demands Are Indorsed

War production workers needing new or retreaded tires on the cars they use traveling to and from their plants have the State Rationing Board fighting their battle for them in Washington.

Today, Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, has before him a resolution adopted by the Board, stating:

"It is the sense of the Board that steps be taken immediately so that new tires or retreaded tires can be rationed to men working in defense factories. Unless this is attended to at once, there are several factories in New England where production will be seriously interrupted.

"It will be useless to conserve rubber for airplanes, tanks and other implements of offensive warfare and then find that workers making these implements cannot reach their lathes."

The Board's action was taken as the result of the recent unsuccessful Washington attempt by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the Board, to gain relief for war workers needing tires. Although these workers were later placed in Class "B" for retreaded tires, in March such tires have been made available only to trucks and busses.

Mr. Ely stated that many of the larger New England war production plants cannot be reached through public transportation systems. Although many defense workers already have doubled up in private cars, the need for tire replacements among such workers is great, he said.

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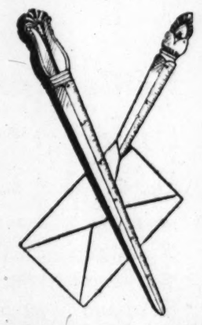
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New Federal Aid Proposed For Jobless

Workers made jobless by priorities in Massachusetts may be helped from a Federal appropriation of from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000 according to American Federation of Labor sources.

Such legislation was reported to be in the making at Washington, to replace a $30,000,000 plan killed several weeks ago by protests of officials from many states. Objections were directed not against the sum but at the manner of its distribution. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall joined Governors of other states in holding that the plan virtually would have transferred control of unemployment insurance from the states to the Federal Government.

Subsequently, Gov. Saltonstall was asked by Kenneth I. Taylor to call a special session of the Legislature to increase unemployment insurance payments. Mr. Taylor is Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Occasion for criticism from state officials has been eliminated in the substitute bill, according to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. He said the money would be spent through the Work Projects Administration or some other Federal agency.

The present situation in regard to priorities or war displacements of workers in Massachusetts should be alleviated by the Washington proposal, if it goes through. That would leave for further consideration the question of changing the benefit structure under unemployment compensation in Massachusetts.

There has been considerable criticism among students of unemployment insurance of the Federal plan to raise payments above state levels.

A number have felt that the project was essentially a "pressure" proposition and that its progress at Washington has been due principally to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It is impossible to distinguish between priorities unemployment and unemployment from other industrial factors, according to experts. Consequently, any new scale of payments would have to be opened to all the unemployed. Also the volume of priorities unemployment in Michigan, its center, has been found to be much exaggerated, it is said.

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U. S. and Canada May Merge Air Training Facilities

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 5—Air training facilities in Canada and the United States may soon be joined in an operating union aimed at making maximum use of schools and training bases on the continent.

Authoritative reports of the proposal which are being circulated here today have been received very favorably.

It is felt that the obvious aim of air authorities of all Allied Nations at this time must of necessity be the effective instruction of as many airmen as possible in the shortest possible time.

In view of the fact that the air training program in Canada has reached, and in many instances passed, all commitments, it is held logical that some means be provided for still further expansion.

Program Expanded

Gains made by the Commonwealth training program as outlined for Canada have been marked as one of the major contributions by the Empire to the war. From meager beginnings in 1939 the scheme has spread until today there are 92 training schools of all kinds, making use of 18 pre-enlistment trade training centers. There are 131 establishments, and 1,860 buildings of all kinds.

The first class which was pushed through the poorly equipped schools a little less than three years ago can now look with pride at the present classes which have been multiplied in number a hundredfold. Pilots, gunners and observers are being turned out at twice the rate originally planned.

Moreover, although the training plan was originally devised as an Empire scheme to which Canada was to contribute only a moderate share of its own resources, it has turned out that the Dominion has contributed the major portion to the plan as operated in Canada. The cost, for instance of nearly three years of the plan is about $800,000,000, of which Canada is contributing $500,000,000—a figure roughly equal to the Dominion's entire tax revenue during normal peace years.

Most of the men have come from Canada, although Australians, New Zealanders and some Americans have made up about 20 per cent.

Canada's Air Force

Canada's own Air Force has been expanded from 4,000 pilots at the beginning of the war to a number now disclosed to be over 100,000. The number of planes used in the program has grown to more than 4,000. No small number of the planes being used are coming from Canadian aircraft production lines which recently were disclosed to be pushing out some 300 planes a month.

Thus Canada's training facilities are, at least for the moment, virtually saturated. There would be, it is argued, distinct advantage in being able to "farm out" some of the trainees to schools in the United States, particularly during the winter months when weather necessarily hampers flying in Canada.

A very considerable number of Americans have been trained in Canadian schools and are now either with the RCAF or the RAF. It is held that there would be very little difficulty in extending the facilities to such members of the American air services who would be assigned to Canadian schools. Similarly where more convenient, Canadians could be trained in American depots. It is stated that the plans being worked out by American, British, and Canadian air officials may be completed in a few weeks.

Third Reading

OTTAWA, March 5 (AP)—The House of Commons gave third reading late yesterday to the Manpower Plebiscite Bill and sent it to the Senate.

The bill provides for the plebiscite which the Government seeks on the question of releasing it from previous commitments on conscription.

Planned for War Before It Came

Wide World

When Dutch Commander Visited the United States

Maj. Gen. L. H. van Oyen, Commander in Chief of the Air Corps of the Netherlands Indies Army, is shown as he was welcomed last fall by Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, Chief of the United States First Air Force, on the former's arrival at Camden, S. C., to witness maneuvers of the First Army. At the right is Col. F. G. L. Weijerman, Military Attaché to the Royal Netherlands Legation in Washington.

Air Chief of Dutch East Indies Heard War Break in Hawaii

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—On Dec. 7, when his country still had before it a few hours' peace with Japan, the Commanding General of the Netherlands East Indies Army Air Force smelled the powder of actual battle for the first time.

Maj. Gen. L. H. van Oyen was returning to Java after inspecting aircraft production facilities in the United States. His temporary halting place before the last lap of his trip was Honolulu.

On that already historic morning he was awakened early by the roar of planes overhead.

Said General van Oyen, "I thought some American aircraft were engaged in early morning maneuvers when suddenly a bomb exploded near my hotel. I then realized that I was witnessing the opening of the Pacific War."

Just as two generations of Dutch Army men before him had schooled themselves for battle without having an international war in which to test their learning, Leonard Hendricus van Oyen has long prepared himself for war.

Skilled as Infantryman

Not until six years ago did he prepare to command in aerial war.

General van Oyen was an infantryman of high reputation. When the Air Force reached outside its own ranks to tap him as Commanding General in 1935, he had never flown a plane.

Air and infantry officers alike say of him, "He expects you to know your work or get kicked out." Upon his air appointment, General van Oyen applied that belief to himself. He took flying instruction from his own officers and got himself a pilot's license in 1936.

About the size of the United States likes for its pursuit pilots, the General has more of the appearance of a court attaché than of a combat officer.

In 1927 he held the post of adjutant at the court of Queen Wilhelmina. It is a position rarely bestowed outside the nobility.

Here, looking as if he possessed all the social graces he seldom bothered to practice, he worked the full day and often the long night hours that are his program.

Here, too, perhaps he learned the two characteristics that distinguish his relations with other army men.

To his senior officers General van Oyen has never been afraid to commit himself. He has never been afraid to advance his own opinion although it may not have been the popular one with those who outranked him.

To his junior officers General van Oyen always gave complete confidence until that confidence was disproved.

That confidence was not without frequent scrutiny to see if it was well placed. "With him," said an N. E. I. airman, "a thing is either good or bad—one of the two. He approves or disapproves."

At any time General van Oyen's words are few. They are spoken slowly, with careful deliberation.

Precise in his military bearing General van Oyen sits as stiffly at his desk as if he were standing at attention.

If he is in mufti, usually grays and blues, he is as carefully trim as if he were in full dress uniform.

The General's face is lean and almost school-boyishly young.

Graduated in 1912

He is today a graying picture of the Cadet who was graduated from the Royal Military Academy in 1912.

Then, as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, he went immediately to the Indies. Eight years later he was back at the Academy as an instructor in tactics.

From 1923-26 he again turned student at the Staff School in The Hague. At the end of 1927 he returned to the Indies as an infantry captain.

Then began a period which—although he was yet to learn to fly—gave him an eight-year fund of information on air strategy. He became "krullemjongen" ("handyman") to the N. E. I. General Staff.

The "krullemjongen" job is a ticklish one-year probationary position. He passed his test with flying colors and was confirmed as the Staff's aviation officer.

During the years that he was growing into his airman's job, the N. E. I. Air Force grew with him. Today between its Army and Navy branches the Air Force comprises over 1,000 planes: Douglas and Martin Bombers, Curtiss fighters and reconnaissance craft, Consolidated Catalinas, Ryan trainers. Scattered among the American planes are some Holland-built Fokker fighters, and trimotored Dornier flying boats.

Colonel 'Spares the Rod'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Army discipline runs into complications sometimes when Australian aborigines are involved. Recently an educated aborigine, serving in the ranks, gave himself leave and claimed it was a necessary "walkabout."

Military police caught up with the aborigine, Private John Patten, after five days and he was haled before the colonel.

"The colonel had the reputation of being a rigid disciplinarian," said Private Patten, "and he seemed to be looking very hungrily at me. He asked me if there was any reason why I should not be fined £5 or 28 days. I knew my defense would have to be a good one, so I fell back on the wisdom of Prof. Adolphus P. Elkin, for many years Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University.

"'Colonel,' I said, 'I must refuse to accept the fine, because I do not think you have the necessary psychological understanding of my case. I am an aborigine, and I have been thrust into an environment which is strange to me. Discipline to me is something quite new.'

"At this point the colonel looked very dangerous. 'And what is the Army to do without discipline?' he wanted to know.

"I said: 'I wish to quote Professor Elkin. He co-operates with the Commonwealth Government on matters relating to aborigines. Professor Elkin has recommended that an employer should never detain an aborigine when he wants to "go walkabout." He also lays down that the aboriginal mentality normally is dormant after 11 years of age. In the circumstances, do you think a fine of £5 would be just?'"

At that point the colonel gave in. He let the culprit go with a minor rebuke.

Private Patten's fluent argument is accounted for by the fact that he is well-educated and has had wide experience as President of the Aborigines Protection Society. For years he has fought for better conditions for his people. He enlisted early in this war and is now back in Australia.

Service Motor Corps Solves 'Lift' Problem?

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (AP)—Soldiers and sailors who want a lift—but can't thumb one—may get a lift from the newly organized Service Motor Corps.

A campaign to recruit motorists to give rides to hitch-hiking military boys has been launched by the Automobile Club of Southern California and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

100,000 Poles Executed By Nazi Troops

JERUSALEM, March 5 (AP)—One hundred thousand Poles have been executed since the German occupation of Poland and another 100,000 now are in concentration camps, according to reports reaching here from what Polish circles call incontestable sources.

Because all the older concentration camps were overcrowded, even for concentration camps, the Germans recently built a new one at Radzymin, near Warsaw, these reports said. Internees here, it is said, sometimes are compelled to stand outside in the winter for 24 hours as a collective punishment for escapes.

Recent fatalities in camps within Germany are reported to include Professors Piekowski, a physicist, Dabrowski, a contributor to the discovery of adrenalin, and Sokolowski, a research specialist.

Waves of arrests throughout Poland continue, with frequent mass executions, it was said. In the town of Skarzyski, it was reported, 300 arsenal workers were shot because they were unable to turn over the perpetrator of an act of sabotage.

Hundreds, including Polish soldiers, are said to have been executed for "having badly treated Germans during the Polish-German war of 1939."

Two Shot in Berlin

BERN, Switzerland, March 5 (AP)—The execution of a man and a woman in Berlin for espionage is reported in the German paper Frankfurter Zeitung. The woman was listed as Johanna Kursatz and the man as Josef Kroll.

2,225 Plus

NEW YORK, March 5 (CBS)—The secret "Station of the European Revolution" today quoted a compilation of a Swiss newspaper research institute according to which 2,225 capital sentences were pronounced and reported in the press of Nazi-occupied Europe during the first five months of the German-Russian war.

The radiocast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, also pointed out that "the Swiss institute did not have at its disposal all published newspapers" and asked the question: "How many are executed today without any announcement of a capital sentence?"

Conscientious

NEW YORK, March 5 (CBS)—Workers in Poland have to sign a pledge that they will "work conscientiously" and give information about any threat of sabotage, the secret "Station of the European Revolution" reported today.

Here is the text of the radiocast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station:

"From Poland we receive the text of a statement, in the Polish and German languages, which has to be signed by all employees in public enterprises and establishments working for Germany.

"The statement says: 'I pledge myself to come punctually to work, to do my work conscientiously, not to work slovenly or deliberately work badly, not to damage tools or goods.

"'I pledge myself to inform my superiors or the relevant authorities of every threat of sabotage.'

"When signing the statement, the workers are handed a small booklet which is a small code of law and lists all penalties, from imprisonment, to the so-called camp of correction and death sentence."

Riom Trials Anger Nazi Press; Italian Papers Troubled, Too

BERN, Switzerland, March 5 (AP)—Axis newspapers have launched violent attacks against the French "war guilt" trials at Riom as an "international scandal" and a procedure "proving that the mentality of France must be modified completely."

Resentment among Nazi officials who apparently had hoped to find in the trials confirmation of the German thesis that France was guilty of provoking the war was expressed by the press chief of the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He declared the question to be answered is "why did France declare war on Germany?" rather than the "secondary" question of why France lost the war.

Following the Nazi lead, Italian newspapers accused the Vichy Government of being "exactly the same France as the Third Republic."

Il Giornale called the trials "an international scandal."

La Chambre Objects

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 5 (AP)—Guy la Chambre, former Air Minister of the French Republic, abandoned his customary calm yesterday to challenge loudly at the war guilt trial a suggestion that his aircraft production figures were "doctored."

M. la Chambre, who returned voluntarily from the United States in September, 1940, to stand trial, said he was "revolted" at the insinuation, made in a letter read to the court.

This letter, from the present Air Secretary, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, said temporary propellers were attached to planes so they could be flown from the factory and counted as serviceable, and that then the propellers were shipped back to the factory for use again in the same manner.

Throughout other procedure, M. la Chambre stood proudly erect, answering questions in clear, calm tones.

One of the five defendants standing trial, he testified that he had been hampered by lack of mass production facilities in prewar France and by the fact that the Army could not decide what aircraft it wanted.

"Systematic Hostility"

He said he met "conscious, systematic hostility" within the Air Ministry, which he said was hidebound and "used to being deceived by industrialists."

Efforts to buy planes in the United States in 1938, he said, brought word that American industry could provide by April, 1939, only 100 Curtiss P-36 fighter planes.

Pierre Caous, President of the Court, admitted to M. la Chambre that "everybody agrees in recognizing you made big efforts" to increase air production.

M. la Chambre said when he succeeded Pierre Cot as Air Minister he found there were only 5,000 rounds of ammunition for the entire group of 266 de Woittine cannon-equipped fighter planes then existing.

He disclosed incidentally that in 1938 "Plan No. 5" was drawn up in preparation for a joint onslaught in 1941 by Germany, Italy and Spain—a year later than the German conquest occurred.

M. la Chambre's testimony followed that of Edouard Daladier March 3 in which the former Premier charged that war production had been sabotaged by industrial leaders until it was too late to be of any use in the war effort.

Steel Trust Attacked

This, he said, happened after nationalization of French arms factories had resulted in tripled production during eight months of war with Germany.

M. Daladier assailed the Schneider-Creuzot steel trust in his testimony, alleging officers of the company turned down his personal request to form a joint Government-private industry combine to manufacture armaments in North Africa.

Another French manufacturer, Edgar Brandt, also declined, M. Daladier said, and the scheme fell through until just before the outbreak of war, when it was too late.

The former Premier charged M. Brandt with direct sabotage by stealing factory blueprints which delayed production of mortars until the plans were recovered.

Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, in his first official appearance as a witness, stood at attention for half an hour while Pierre Caous, the presiding Judge, read the charges against him. The officer who once commanded both French and British land forces against the Germans mumbled "I have nothing to reply" time after time.

Judge Caous went so far as to ask General Gamelin "Don't you think that the Army which you led to battle looks to you to defend it?"

"How can I speak in defense of the Army in the position I now find myself?" the general retorted.

"Your position is that of a free man who, I believe, has the duty to defend himself and his Army," Judge Caous replied, not unkindly, but General Gamelin declined to carry the debate further.

Former Iran Ruler To Live in Canada

OTTAWA, March 5 (AP)—The Canadian Government has granted permission for the abdicated Shah of Iran and his family to come to Canada, it was learned yesterday.

The former Shah, Reza Pahlevi, left Iran after British troops entered the country last summer and since then his whereabouts have been kept secret. His son succeeded him as Shah.

Reports said he had been offered his choice of several countries in which he might live, and asked permission to come here because he thought the climate of Canada might be like that of the uplands of Iran.

British Columbia to Reforest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia has undertaken a program for the planting of 10,000,000 young Douglas fir trees on areas that have been cut over by logging operations in recent years.

This is regarded as the longest step so far taken by the Government in the interest of reforestation. Last year British Columbia produced 3,500,000,000 feet of lumber, nearly 50 per cent of all Canada's output, and a similar production is the objective for the present year.

Most of the new trees, two years old, will be from the Government's forest nursery near New Westminster. They will be set out in several clearly defined areas on Vancouver Island, chiefly in the Cowichan Lake and Campbell River areas, scenes of extensive logging operations and also disastrous fires in recent years.

Eight hundred thousand acres of burned over and logged land are now regarded as so much waste territory in British Columbia. According to Prof. E. Malcolm Knapp, head of the Forestry Department of the University of British Columbia, if present methods of logging are permitted to continue indefinitely there will soon be an end to the more important commercial forests of the Province.

"Prior to the last ten years only about 50 per cent of our logged-off lands have come back into production," says Professor Knapp. "The logging methods left too much slash on the ground. This material became dry as tinder and a prey to fire in the warm weather.

"It is useless to plant one new tree for every one cut down," says Professor Knapp. "That would leave only about 50 young trees to the acre. There should be at least 500. The young trees will then grow straight and tall among themselves, and later they will thin out according to nature's processes. This year's replanting program will cover 12,000 acres."

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Garand Is Glad He Gave Rifle to U. S.

Inventor of gun praised by MacArthur scorned riches to give Army world's best arm.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—John C. Garand, inventor of the semi-automatic rifle that bears his name, is glad he gave his invention outright to the United States Army.

He could have sold the rights to the Polish Government a few years ago and received heavy royalties, he admitted, talking backstage here while waiting to appear on a Columbia Broadcasting System program. That might have meant leisure and riches; but it might also have meant that the Nazis would have captured the factories making the gun when they took Poland, and that today Germany, instead of the United States, would be arming its soldiers with the world's best infantry rifle.

Mr. Garand, slight of stature and modest, told reporters he was pleased to hear Gen. Douglas MacArthur's praise of his gun when the Philippines commander said it had proved itself "excellent" in combat. The inventor was not surprised, however, for "quite a few other generals," he ventured, have also praised the weapon which, experts say, has made the American infantryman the fastest and hardest-shooting soldier of all time.

Withstands Every Abuse

Just arrived here from his work at the War Department's arsenal in Springfield, Mass., Mr. Garand was asked if the rifle would stand temperatures such as those encountered in Alaska or on the Russian front. The gun had been fired from chambers where the temperature was 40 degrees below zero and had functioned perfectly, he replied. It had likewise had been drapped through mud, doused with sand and sprayed with salt water, and it had been fired 5,000 times without cleaning. Still it performed. No wonder General MacArthur said it worked in the foxholes of Bataan.

One of the brightest spots in America's long-lagging armaments picture, the Garand rifle has been under mass production for several months, the Springfield arsenal turning out 1,000 a day in June, 1941, Mr. Garand said. In August, 1941, more than a quarter of a million of the hard-hitting eight-shot guns had been placed in the hands of American soldiers, and three-shift manufacture was under way at several factories.

Perhaps some of the earliest of Garand rifles off the production line, those built in 1936, are now helping to hold the Japanese at bay in the Philippines, he added. With their ability to fire three shots to one for the Springfields, which they replaced, they have helped to make up for the numerical inferiority of MacArthur's men, it was suggested.

Easy to Keep in Order

Handed one of his rifles by a waiting soldier, Mr. Garand hefted it affectionately and then, at request, disassembled it into three pieces as fast as his fingers could travel. In another trice he had reassembled it, and indicated how a soldier on the field could condition his weapon—and repair it—with nothing sharper than the point of a 30-caliber bullet, using parts exactly interchangeable with other Garands.

Despite the intricately-shaped pieces and the revolutionary gas operation of the loading and ejection devices, the Garand is simple of operation, he explained. While the pistol-grip model weighs the same as the old Springfield—nine pounds—it actually contains 33 less parts than the earlier service rifle, he added. The Springfield fires a clip of five cartridges, each shot requiring manual operation of a bolt to eject the empty cartridge.

Mr. Garand explained that simplicity of mass production of his model was not so easy to attain. In the first models the bolt was made with a group of several machines, requiring jigs and fixtures. Today one complex machine does three-quarters of the work on the bolt.

Is a French-Canadian

The Garand can hardly be considered a product of the usual "Yankee ingenuity," for its self-effacing inventor is a French-Canadian, born in Canada. Yet if "Yankee ingenuity" is an attitude of mind, the phrase can stand, for John C. Garand was one of 12 children, in a family of meager means, who gained a deep interest in gun mechanism partly from the shooting gallery his brother and father operated.

The World War controversy over repeating arms intrigued him and he refused to believe it was impossible to build a semi-automatic shoulder weapon. Working in the Springfield Arsenal since 1919, he labored on machine guns and began to evolve ideas for light automatic weapons in the same works which turned out 800,000 single-shot muzzle-loading muskets in the Civil War and fashioned flintlocks for the American Revolution.

In 1934, he had perfected the Garand, had built a rugged gun with which a soldier could shoot eight bullets as fast as he could pull the trigger and with which an expert could fire almost 100 shots a minute. He so designed the mechanism that no hand-ejection was necessary, the gas generated supplying the power for this, and he provided that when the eighth shot was fired, the metal clip which held the cartridges would fly out, leaving the rifle open and ready for another clip.

MacArthur Ordered Change

When General MacArthur was United States Chief of Staff, he ordered the Garand's caliber changed to its present .30, so its ammunition would conform to that of the lower-caliber machine-guns and Springfields. This meant redesigning for Mr. Garand, but it also meant that the Army now does not need several different sizes of small arms ammunition.

The rifle is no longer a military secret. The Japanese and probably the Germans have captured the plan, but Mr. Garand estimated that, while individual models could be built in a short time, it would take three years for a foreign power to put the Garand into mass production.

For this reason, although men of mercenary patriotism might not understand, Mr. Garand is glad he gave his invention free of charge to the country of his adoption, even though he had offers from the Polish Government and from a large American munitions firm. He is glad that the Springfield Arsenal, where he supervises production, is building the rifles, and not, for instance, the Skoda Works in German-held Czechoslovakia.

Yes, he says, he's "got a lot of pleasure" out of his work.

Wide World

MacArthur Praised His Gun

John C. Garand, inventor of the famous semiautomatic rifle bearing his name, instructs Private Walter Perih how to keep it in good operation.

Plane Plants In N.Y. Area To Add to Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Some aircraft manufacturers in the New York metropolitan area are not producing at top capacity because of failure to effect 24-hours-a-day operation of their machinery and manpower, it was learned here today. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has called for 168-hour-a-week production to fabricate the thousands of airplanes, tanks and vessels needed to defeat the Axis.

Less than half of the aircraft plants in this area keep their machines going all the week, the majority stressing, however, that they have been steadily increasing their over-all employment and stepping up their hours of operations.

Company spokesmen explained the lack of all-out production as due to delays in obtaining materials and shortages of skilled manpower. They voiced confidence that Mr. Nelson's recent order putting airplane manufacturers in top priority classification would speed up the delivery of supplies.

Manufacturers Fall Down

Officials of Government-sponsored schools said they were equipped to train more workers, but were not receiving enough job orders from the very manufacturers who complained of shortages of labor.

Of the six major aircraft and parts producers in this area only two, one making engines and the other propellers, reported that all machines were in constant operation with time out only for necessary maintenance or repair. A company making fighter craft for the Navy told of maintaining two 10-hour shifts seven days a week, but said the day shift was three times as large as the night shift. Another plant building dive bombers and pursuit airplanes has two nine-hour shifts on a six-day basis with half shifts on Sundays.

In the area from Tarrytown, N. Y., to Trenton, N. J., there is a pool of 15,000 unemployed automobile workers, most of whom could step into jobs in airplane factories with little or no additional training, Charles Kerrigan, Regional Director of the Aircraft Division of the United Automobile Workers, reported.

Union to Push Work

Meanwhile, Dale M. Race, President of Local 969 of the United Automobile Workers of America, issued a statement praising the new management of Air Associates, Inc., in Bendix, N. J. The Union's conflict with the old management last fall led to taking over the factory by the Army until it was returned to new management recently.

"We of the local wish to publicly state that to date our relations with this new management have been most satisfactory," the statement declares.

"We all serve notice on the United States of America that we intend to line up solidly behind our 'chief' and our 'boss.' We intend to hit a new high in production. We intend to hit a new low in scrap. We are all going to try a little harder, give a little extra, do our part for our country, our boys in the front lines, our 'chief' and our 'boss.' We've got a job to do, let's do it."

Simpson Clarifies Remarks to Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Elliot H. Simpson, secretary of a United States rubber importing firm who returned to this country from Penang after that city on the Malay Peninsula was evacuated by the British, isued a recent statement in which he clarified his remarks to the press on arrival in New York.

"In the stress and excitement of arriving back home," Mr. Simpson said, "I gave expression to views which I now want to say were inaccurate. Particularly, I want to correct the impression that the British authorities ordered the evacuation of Penang without notifying American residents. This is untrue. And I also want to state that the day on which I left, Dec. 16, with the party of Americans, was the first day of the evacuation, which continued through the next day. I also wish to deny that I am going to Washington to complain to the State Department. I have no complaint to make."

Got Medals in World War, Enters U. S. Service

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (AP)—Holder of 14 medals for valor on the field of battle in World War I, Sergeant Louis Van Iersel, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Limited Reserve.

Mr. Van Iersel, a native of Dussen, the Netherlands, came to the United States in 1917 and helped to rescue five men on a torpedoed British vessel en route. He took out first citizenship papers, registered for the draft, and enlisted in the Army, all on the same day.

Fair Exchange No Robbery

Wide World

Luis de la Rosa **Donald Lynch**

Luis, who hails from Mexico City, and Donald, whose home is in New Orleans, are going to put the "Good Neighbor Policy" into working order. Donald, for the rest of the year, is going to live with Luis' family in Mexico City to study Mexican customs and language and Luis will spend the same time with Donald's family in New Orleans. They start with Luis swapping his huaraches for Donald's shoes.

Bombs Fall Near Honolulu

HONOLULU, March 5 (AP)—Four aerial bombs, the first to fall on the Hawaiian Islands since the Japanese sneak attack of last Dec. 7, struck the outskirts of Honolulu early yesterday without causing casualties or damage, the Army announced. Two of the bombs apparently exploded simultaneously.

The heavy explosions awakened Honoluluans about 2:15 a. m.

"What was believed to be an enemy plane," the Army announcement said, "flew over Oahu Island early today (Wednesday) and dropped three medium sized bombs on the outskirts of Honolulu. The plane was flying at a high altitude. Where is came from is not known. There were no casualties and no damage except a few broken windows."

The bombs landed in a forested terrain a thousand yards northeast of the Roosevelt High School and about two miles from the heart of the city. They dug craters 25 to 40 feet across and about 600 yards apart. The concussion ripped foliage from trees for a considerable distance. Windows blown out included some in the home of Navy Lieut. Harrison R. Cooke.

Searchlights flecked the sky briefly seeking out the plane which apparently was travelling due south across the island toward Diamond Head.

It was believed possible the plane was from a cruiser or other enemy vessel at sea.

Although it was the first instance of aerial bombing since Dec. 7, islands of the Hawaiian group have had several shellings by submarines, with little or no damage to shore property.

Sharp Decline Of Cotton Use In Axis Areas

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Due to loss of imports resulting from the war, cotton consumption in areas controlled by Germany and Italy may drop to as little as three to four pounds per person this year compared with around 40 pounds in the United States, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

Consumption in the Axis-controlled areas of Europe and in Japan this year was estimated at about 2,000,000 bales compared with 8,667,000 in the peak season or 1936-37.

The Axis nations are almost entirely dependent upon other regions for their raw cotton requirements, the Department said. Total cotton production for Axis-controlled areas, exclusive of Chinese areas, for the past season probably totaled around 500,000 bales or less. Much of the decline in cotton consumption in Axis areas has been offset, the Department said, by increased production and consumption of rayon and other synthetic fibers.

While cotton consumption has been declining sharply in enemy areas, use in the United States has been running at a record-breaking rate of about 11,500,000 bales a year.

Japanese Planes

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Japan has several types of land-based bombing planes which could fly to Hawaii, drop bombs and return to their base.

Such an undertaking from the island of Wake, which Japan now controls, would be mere routine for long-range bombers that could easily negotiate the approximately 4,000 miles involved in a trip from Wake to Hawaii and return.

The United States possess bombers which could fly to Europe with a full load of fuel and bombs and, after unloading the bombs, return to the United States.

Another land base from which Japan could launch a nuisance raid on Hawaii would be the Marshall Islands, also approximately 2,000 miles away.

MacArthur Greets West Point Cadets

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Receipt of a message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines giving the United States Military Academy Corps of Cadets "my affectionate greeting" was announced in yesterday's post order.

General MacArthur replied to a Washington's anniversary message from Gen. Francis B. Wilby, West Point Superintendent, which declared "Your campaign is an inspiration to all Cadets in preparing for their careers."

In yesterday's orders, General Wilby declared:

"This message from the acknowledged outstanding field commander of the United Nations should fill us with grim determination to perform our duties in a manner which will insure final and complete victory for our country."

Isolationists Renew Drive; 'Immediate Peace' Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is evidence that the "Pearl Harbor Honeymoon" of some of the isolationists and interventionists in this section is about over. It is seen, for instance, in the renewed openness of the isolationist activities of, among others, William J. Grace, head of what was once called the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee, now renamed simply the "Citizens Committee."

Mr. Grace goes so far as to advocate "immediate peace" with the enemy nations. He believes that a conference now among the heads of the warring nations for the purpose of bringing about an honorable and equitable settlement, is possible.

Now, as before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Grace professes to see no difference between "Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and Japan," and "imperialist England and imperialist China." He believes, in other words, that the United States could get along as well with Hitler as with Churchill.

Mr. Grace, one of the first to organize and lead isolationist or so-called antiwar groups in this section, has at times in the past been identified with organizations expressing anti-Semitic views. He ran next to last on the 1940 ticket here as Republican candidate for the Municipal Court.

Support of his movement has been marked by the dramatic assistance of such persons as Gerald L. K. Smith, who will be remembered first as a right-hand man of Huey Long in Louisiana, next as a supporter, along with Dr. Townsend of William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President in 1936, then more recently as an unofficial partner of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, strong isolationist and anti-Semitic writer, speaker, and organizer in Detroit. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith is chairman of what he calls the Committee of a Million, the precise purpose of which has not been made clear to the press.

Many former leaders of the isolationist America First Committee, such as Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, are no longer active in oppositionist movements, but are putting their efforts whole-heartedly into the war program, in official and unofficial capacities.

Many other formerly isolationist elements, though, including the Chicago Tribune, except for frequent display of the flag and fervent expressions of patriotism, remain unchanged in their ardent opposition to the Administration in most everything it does, domestically and in prosecution of the war, and in their basic anti-British attitude.

Anti-Saloon League In Virginia Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—With only one little dry law to its credit since repeal in Virginia, the Virginia Anti-Saloon League prepares to seek again to tighten the restrictions on the distribution of beverage alcohol.

The program calls for a four-point thrust, as follows:

1. Establishment of separate facilities for the treatment of inebriates.
2. Placing of a ban on the advertising of liquors, whether by radio, newspaper, magazine, billboard, posters, handbills of by any other means.
3. Banning sale of wine and beer between midnight Saturday and 6 a. m. Monday, and tightening of restrictions on retail licenses.
4. An amendment to Section 30 of the Alcohol Beverage Control Act (local option) to clarify it regarding an incorporated town participating in a county election and then calling one of its own if the results of the larger election do not suit it.

For three sessions, the League has supported the bill that would bar Sunday sale of wine and beer.

Raymond in Air Corps

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 5 (AP)—Actor Gene Raymond said yesterday he had been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and would report for active duty March 14. He is a licensed civilian pilot.

MacArthur Boulevard Pleases Washington

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 5

President Roosevelt signed today a bill changing the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia to MacArthur Boulevard in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

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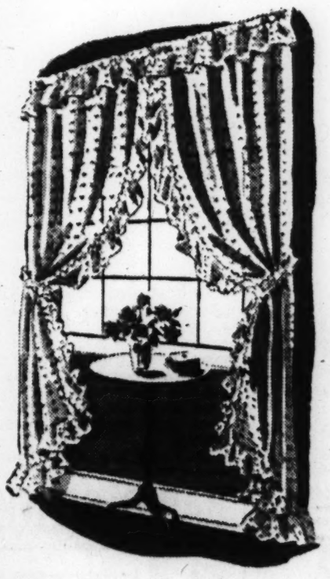

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U. S.-Alaska Road Started; American Air Aid for Dutch

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today reported to the American people on a number of developments vitally affecting the increasing bitter struggle against the Axis. He disclosed that:

1. Practical work has already begun on the desperately-needed land communication route between the United States and Alaska.

2. The United States Army has established the Seventh Armored Division with headquarters at Camp Polk, La.

3. American aerial support of the Dutch had increased "materially" during the past week and that the United States and Great Britain would continue to give intensive aid to defenders of the Indies

4. The Army Air Force officers would compose one-third of the personnel of the new War Plans Division of the General Staff in recognition of aviation's part in modern war.

5. The Army General staff is being reduced from 500 members to 98 and will deal primarily with the formulation of war plans rather than with routine administration.

6. The Army would continue to induct men by number and does not plan to order induction of selective service registrants by age groups as has been rumored.

Canada Approves Plan

Disclosing that the Canadian Government had approved the project, Mr. Stimson said that Engineer Corps troops are already on their way to lay the defense road between this country and Alaska. Alaskan Delegate Anthony J. Dimond (D) has introduced a bill in Congress authorizing the President to expend $25,000,000 as he sees fit for this communication.

Military experts have long been urging the construction of this new route as vitally necessary to supply American land, air and sea bases in Alaska and as a route safe from Japanese sea attacks. Many persons also believe that Alaska is the most feasible main base for the eventual offensive against Japan proper.

The new Armored Division is the second to be established this year and its organization at this time leads observers to think that the War Department will have little trouble in filling its present schedule of having 10 to 12 active Armored Divisions at the end of the present year.

War Production Gains

Although the German Army is believed to have used at least 22 armored divisions in its initial onslaught upon the Soviet Union, the fact that the United States has now established its seventh, while still sending vast quantities of tanks and motorized equipment abroad, is considered as an indication of the favorable trend of American war production.

While refusing to make any detailed statement on the Far Eastern situation or upon American plans to halt the Japanese, Mr. Stimson told his press conference that "neither Great Britain nor the United States has altered in any way the attitude of intense support to the Dutch in the present battle.

"Not only has that support not been diminished, but during the past week we have increased our air support materially."

In a lengthy explanation of the recent reorganization of the Army into three autonomous sections controlling the Air Corps, the Ground Forces and the Supply Division, Mr. Stimson stated that two prime considerations had impelled the establishment of the new setup.

Purpose of Changes

The first objective, he said, was to lift the present great body of administrative detail from the shoulders of the General Staff and particularly from Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall so that this highest military body could devote itself to its primary tasks of advising the President and of formulating war plans and strategy.

The second objective was to "give the Air Corps its proper place." He declared that "the real nature of this war is an air war and the new changes put the air corps in the position it deserves in light of the functions it will fill in this war."

In explaining the new setup of the General Staff's War Plans Division, the Secretary pointed out that 20 of the Division's members would be from the air force, 20 from the land forces and 20 from the supply units. Under the old General Staff arrangement, the air force only had about one officer out of every 75.

Designed for This War

Emphasizing again and again that the purpose of the reorganization was to build an Army that could strike against the Axis with the utmost strength, efficiency and speed, Mr. Stimson said that this reorganization is designed to fight "this war and not any past war."

Induction Program

The Secretary, saying the Army does not plan to order induction of Selective Service registrants by age groups, explained that men who registered Feb. 16 in the 20-21 and 37-44 age groups would be grouped with men previously registered about June 1, after a drawing March 17 to determine their order numbers, and induction orders would be issued by the local boards in the ratio of new registrants to old.

As an example, Mr. Stimson stated a hypothetical case of a local board asked to supply 100 men for induction. This board has 100 men left from its original list of registrants, and 900 of the new group, and therefore would draw 90 men from the new group and ten men of the original group to make up its allotment.

In the group registered last month, Mr. Stimson told his press conference, it was estimated that there were 10 younger men, 20-21 years old, to four of the older men, of 37 to 44, who would be available for induction.

"There will be no 20-year-old class, 21-year-old class, and so on," the Secretary said.

West Point Graduation

The graduating date or the 378 members of West Point's class of 1942 has been advanced from June 10 to May 29, Mr. Stimson announced, and the graduates will be assigned almost immediately to service schools of their respective branches instead of getting customary summer furloughs.

Graduates detailed to the Air Corps will report June 3 for flight training; infantry officers will start their course June 14; Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps and Engineer officers, June 15; and Field Artillery officers, June 18.

He announced also:

That soldiers on duty outside the United States, including those in the Philippines, have been permitted to apply by radio for national service life insurance which includes policies up to $10,000 granted without medical examination.

That plans have been completed for flying of mail to soldiers at distant points by use of motion picture film. The letters will be photographed, the films flown, and the recipients given enlarged copies.

That sulfanilamide, regarded as the most effective chemical agent to prevent infection, has been added to the standard first aid equipment of every American soldier in a war area.

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Wonders of Research: New Observatory

Astrophysical conference, called by Mexico's President, 'ray of hope' in a troubled world.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shining like a ray of hope in a world fraught with conflicts was the recent meeting of eminent natural scientists called by President Avila Camacho of Mexico at the Inter-American Astrophysical Conference, held in connection with the opening of the new national observatory in Tonanzintla, Puebla, Mexico.

In the arched hall of the ancient University of Puebla, whose windows open toward snowy Popocatapetl, some of the world's greatest astronomers and astrophysicists have lately been building Pan American friendships and demonstrating that man—even in times of stress—can turn his thoughts upon the wonders of the universe and contemplate such things as concepts of time and relativity, the evolution of the universe and the formation of giant stars.

In gala ceremonies attended by American dignitaries from Canada to Argentina, President Camacho dedicated the new observatory with its Harvard-built telescope. Thereafter followed the regular session of the Congress whose high lights are here summarized:

Origin of Giant Stars

Dr. F. L. Whipple of Harvard started an exciting discussion with what was generally agreed to be a brave contention—that it is possible for giant red stars or even clusters of stars, to be formed from galactic clouds of dust and gas out in space. His exposition was especially surprising to his friends because it was delivered in almost perfect Spanish, which he had studied for the express purpose of addressing the Conference.

For years, as was pointed out by Prof. Henry Russell of Princeton, the formation of comparatively young red stars has been a mystery to astronomers. They are burning, or more correctly, burning away their mass at such a rate that they cannot have existed for long, comparatively speaking. Their origin, in Dr Whipple's opinion, is in thin clouds of dust and gas—clouds so thin that if one could travel through such a diffused mass at the speed of a cannon projectile, it would be necessary to wash behind the ears only once every million years to remain clean.

One of the most amazing aspects of Dr. Whipple's theory is that the clouds are pulled together by the force of the radiations of light from all over the galaxy, which causes them to condense sufficiently so that gravitational attraction eventually helps the growing star to double and redouble its mass.

As the cloud condenses to something like the density of the best vacuum obtainable in a modern laboratory, great currents in the clouds of gas and dust set the unformed star swirling. This swirling allows the star to grow more and more and also keeps it cool so the star will not radiate and force the dust particles away by the very same process they are forced together.

Heretofore, astronomers have thought that these "dust clouds" were simply waste matter given off from the stars instead of the cosmic stuff from which the stars themselves are made.

Stars formed from such clouds, Dr. Whipple said, grow to such size that the whole solar system could be put within one of them and the outermost planet, Pluto, would still revolve inside the red glowing gases of the giant star.

Why Stars Revolve

Another interesting aspect of "dust clouds" was pointed out by Dr. Otto Struve of Yerkes and McDonald observatories, who suggested that they may play an important role in determining the rate of stellar rotation. Rotation of the stars, in fact, probably originates from collisions with streams of cosmic dust particles, Dr. Struve believes.

Age of Universe

Less spectacular, but probably equally significant to the rapidly advancing field of astrophysics was the conclusion reached by both Dr. Russell of Princeton and Dr. Robley D. Evans of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—that stars did not start to form until about 3,000,000,000 years ago.

After reviewing the process by which energy is derived from the actual transmutation of atoms within the stars, Dr. Russell traced the changes which could be expected in a star of the sun's mass. He concluded that were the universe much older than 3,000,000,000, there would be, by this time, many hot stars of the sun's mass, but practically none are known.

Dr. Evans, in a new technique of measuring changes in specimens of the element uranium found in meteorites and in the earth, showed that they were both the same age, about 2,000,000,000 years old, and he concluded that all atoms of the universe are of the same age and thus were formed at approximately the same time.

This theory of a young universe was also supported by Dr. Bart Bok of Harvard, who has computed that our galaxy has probably only made about 20 revolutions since its birth. It is further supported by the observed rate of the expansion of the universe, according to Dr. Bok. If the universe has been expanding at its present rate since its formation, it must have been very small indeed two or three billion years ago.

How Many Stars?

Don't be too awed by the billions of stars that flood the Milky Way—there are some 400,000 other Milky Ways within the measured part of the universe.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, summing up the results of a recent "census" of the universe, reported the census is about two-thirds completed. It covers a radius of 100,000 light years—a light year being the distance light travels in that time at the speed of 186,000 miles a second.

The approximately one thousand milion million stars recorded are generally grouped into galaxies (Milky Ways). Our sun is one star in the Milky Way, which is the nearest galaxy. The astronomers think that each star probably has planets circling around it, like the sun has, and that each planet may have moons.

Dr. Shapley said that 1,760 galaxies may be seen, by telescopes, within the bowl of the Big Dipper alone, giving an idea of how thickly they are clustered in the sky.

Accomplishments

According to Dr. Struve, the most significant single contribution to the advance of astrophysics at this conference was the reported discovery by Prof. Joel Stebbins of the Mount Wilson Observatory that the dust clouds in space do not absorb light according to the inverse wavelength law. The accurate observations of the variations from this law will probably lead, according to Dr. Struve, to a new theory of light absorption by minute particles and eventually to more accurate knowledge of the size and composition of these particles. This is important to Dr. Whipple's new theory of the formation of giant stars from dust clouds.

A second significant contribution perhaps more important at the meeting was expressed in a remark made by Dr. Bok, who said: "I believe that an equally important purpose was served in our helping to open a new understanding among Americans."

Stellar Evolution—A second significant contribution, according to Dr. Bok, was "the restoration of 'stellar evolution' to its former status of respectability."

"We studied, on the one hand, the age of the universe and arrived at the conclusion that all atoms of the solar system are of the same age. On the other hand, we studied the sources of stellar energy, discovering the causes of stellar motion.

"For the first time, natural scientists mustered enough courage to tie together these two related studies to explain 'stellar evolution,' or, in other words, the evolution of the universe.

"Another significant contribution of the Congress," Dr. Bok said, "was the fact that it threw into bold relief the need for international co-operation in astronomy. Today, more than at any other time, astronomy can progress only if some international scheme of inter-related labor is worked out. The days of Galileo, when individual and isolated research was the sole stepping-stone of astronomy, are past.

"The growing interdependence of all fields of natural science is well recognized, but in astronomy, perhaps more than in any of the other scientific fields, single contributions, as such, no longer occur."

Lastly, Dr. Bok said: "I believe that an equally important accomplishment of the conference was that of helping to open a new understanding among Americans."

Jocko Cobb

Mexican President Host to Visiting Astronomers

One of best indications that Mexico is pleased over its friendship with the United States was given by President Avila Camacho at the recent dedication of the new national observatory at Tonanzintla, Puebla, Mexico. President Camacho met four times in one day with the visiting natural scientists which is an unprecedented amount of attention for a Mexican President to give to a conference.

Shown at the dedication services on Feb. 17 are (left to right at the table): Dr. Manuel Vallarta from Mexico and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory; Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, former President of Mexico; President Camacho, Monges-Lopez, Dean of Sciences, University of Mexico, and Gonzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla.

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BETTER RADIO SERVICE

Ouster Ends Japanese Grip On California Truck Farms

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 5—Pacific coast dwellers must steel themselves to forgo their regular ration of radishes; it is the war.

As the caravans of Japanese aliens and citizens go over the hills eastward toward "far away," Southern California's bouquet-like vegetable markets may be short of strawberries, too, and celery, and any or all of 15 or 20 minor "specialty" vegetables which Japanese growers have controlled almost entirely.

That there will be no famine of "essential" vegetables, such as carrots, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, and that vegetable prices will not soar beyond reasonable bounds, is the studied and positive opinion of officials and experts in this field.

The shift from Japanese control to other control of the rich vegetable-growing valley lands of Southern California already is under way. In Los Angeles County, where 70 per cent of the always-plentiful vegetables were grown by Japanese, the change to other hands is proceeding rapidly.

Many Acres Spoken For

Of the 26,000 acres of land in the County's widespread garden patch, some 7,600 acres already are spoken for by American farmers or friendly aliens. Japanese aliens already have been excluded from about 4,000 acres due to proximity to military or other vital institutions.

Some Negroes are among applicants being heard by W. S. Rosecrans, County Agricultural Coordinator. Many Chinese, virtually crowded out of the vegetable industry in recent years by the more aggressive—and better financed—Japanese, are signing applications for lands to be vacated.

Harold J. Ryan, County Agricultural Commissioner and an important member of the County Defense Council, says: "I have entire confidence that the American farmer will be able to take over and produce essential food crops in ample quantities, provided removal of the Japanese is not delayed beyond the planting season."

Howard Miller, Manager of the Agriculture Department of the Chamber of Commerce, expects minor shortages and disruptions of production in the early future, as the Japanese exodus reaches full proportions, but no serious lack in essential vegetables.

"The situation already is clarifying," he says, "and by late summer or early fall our vegetable production should be fairly near normal, with little shortage in the meantime."

Homer Harris, Secretary of the Associated Produce Dealers and Brokers, says the vegetable market to date has been affected almost not at all by the wartime status of the Japanese.

There has been no serious rise in prices, due to the fact that many Japanese growers have hurried their harvests in anticipation of the removal order. There has been a lag in normal planting for the same reason.

"Future vegetable supplies and prices depend, of course, upon how soon the Japanese are evacuated, and how many of them are removed at one time," he said. "The County Co-ordinator is busily signing American farmers to take over lands, leases, and crops the Japanese will be compelled to leave, and complete replacement may be expected in a comparatively short time. I do not expect prices to rise unduly."

Mrs. Southern California and the salad designers in other parts of the nation may not for a time have all of the fancy vegetable ingredients to which they have been accustomed. "Wartime salad" may be part of the average citizen's contribution to the war effort. Fifteen or 20 specialty crops grown in this area are the salad epicure's delight, and these are expected to undergo a production slump.

Bulk Crops Plentiful

The great bulk crops, like lettuce, tomatoes, spinach, cabbage, which are shipped east by trainloads during their growing season, can be drawn upon by Pacific Coast dwellers so fully that there need be no lack of greenstuffs at any time, it is pointed out.

With this assurance from those who know, a problem that seemed in advance to hold most serious possibilities appears to be fading away. The Japanese, through long working hours, field work for their women, and an undeniable natural aptitude, literally had taken over the vegetable-producing industry of the West Coast. The war seems about to prove that their hold upon it was neither inalienable nor unsupplantable.

Meanwhile, the conspicuously always-present Southern California vegetable market, which with its fresh and brilliant colors is remindful of a flower garden, remains the source of grateful pride to the resident and the cynosure of all visitors.

Its bright beauties, appear to be beyond the reach of war's current disruptions. And that is good.

In Nation's 'Salad Bowl'

Wide World

Cutting Lettuce in California

Preparatory to crating for shipment from Santa Maria Valley to produce markets. Lettuce is the Valley's most important crop. Japanese have acquired about a monopoly of California truck gardening, but are being evicted from all strategic areas.

F.B.I. Probes Peonage Charges Involving Arkansas Officials

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—F. B. I. agents were ordered into Arkansas yesterday to investigate reports that convicts have been paroled from state prisons into "virtual peonage" on the plantations of officials and legislators.

Attorney General Biddle announced that the inquiry was being made at the request of Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney in charge of the Criminal Division, who had studied "persistent allegations by newspapers and other sources" that the federal civil rights laws were being violated.

(Peonage was defined by one official as "compulsory servitude in discharge of a debt." It was explained privately that one allegation was that prisoners were offered parole with the provision that they work for a certain person.)

Mr. Biddle said the allegations were that "members of the Arkansas Penitentiary Commission have administered the state parole system in such a way that parolees are placed in custody of members of the Commission, members of the State Legislature, other state officials, and of close friends and relatives of members of the Penitentiary Commission, and are compelled to work on their private plantations for only nominal wages."

At Little Rock, J. A. Neaville, Chairman of the State Parole Board, said the Board welcomed an investigation. He said that although it saw nothing wrong with paroling convicts to Board members and other state officials, it had discontinued the practice last December at Gov. Homer M. Adkins' request.

Mr. Neaville said convicts were still in the employ of two Board members—J. H. Lawhorn and Dan Felton—but that the men were paid prevailing wages.

Charges of the kind mentioned by Mr. Biddle might be prosecuted under two sections of the United States Code. Penalties under one, which specifically covers public officials, range up to one year in prison and $1,000 fine. Under a general statute, the penalties reach a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Governor Adkins offered in a telegram to Mr. Biddle to turn over all state penal records to federal agents for a thorough investigation of the state's parole system.

6,000,000 Women at Work For War Foreseen This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The 500,000 women now employed in war industries can be expanded to nearly 6,000,000 this year, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the United States Women's Bureau estimated today.

If Miss Anderson's goal is reached, women war workers would constitute 40 per cent of the 15,000,000 war labor army the WPB says will be needed by the end of 1942. Its attainment will admittedly take a much wider training program than is now available to women.

First to be drawn upon could be factory women from converted or curtailed consumer goods industries, approximately 1,000,000 unemployed women registered with public employment agencies, and 700,000 women under 24 who will be leaving school this year.

Another 2,000,000 women can eventually be drawn from the 16,500,000 women in the 18-44 age group now engaged in their home housework. This number, Miss Anderson explained, would not include mothers with children under 10.

Miss Anderson stressed the importance of hiring chiefly those women who would not leave behind upset homes or new community problems.

The Women's Bureau Chief made a special plea for the hiring of older women, many of whom have had excellent industrial experience.

On the question of night work for women, normally opposed by the Bureau, Miss Anderson said: "We believe investigation of each plant should be made by state authorities to determine if the use of women on the third shift is necessary. If so, permission should be granted only for the duration of the war."

The Women's Bureau war labor standards include equal wage rates for women and men, an eight-hour day and a maximum 48-hour week.

Miss Anderson said her estimates on feminine war labor took into account restrictions in the Public Contracts Act, prohibting employment of girls under 18 in manufacture of goods for the Government when the contract is in excess of $10,000 and the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibting employment of children under 16 in manufacturing for interstate commerce.

To push the employment of women in war industries, Howard Hunter, Work Projects Administration Commissioner, this week sent orders to all state WPA offices to make special effort to find jobs for women on WPA rolls who have been trained in vocational classes, who can be so trained, or who are otherwise qualified for factory and other employment. They will be hired through the United States Employment Service or by requests direct from employers to the WPA.

Japanese Voluntarily Begin Departure From West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (AP)—Without waiting to be ordered out officially, Japanese began moving yesterday from the Pacific Coast in what will become the Far West's greatest compulsory movement of population. The destinations of those leaving voluntarily were not learned.

Military evacuation orders, expected within a week, will order Japanese, both alien and Americans, to leave their homes in and near seaports.

Then those living around airports and factories will be moved inland, said Tom C. Clark, Civilian Alien Co-ordinator under Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

Next, in the movement affecting perhaps 200,000 enemy aliens and American-Japanese, will come the Japanese living near aqueducts, forests and strategic utilities.

Maps Show Encirclement

They are concentrated around every one of these strategic spots. The extent to which Japanese surrounded strategic military and utility developments in California was disclosed in a series of maps compiled by county officials for Attorney General Earl Warren.

The most serious concentration, said Warren Olney, Assistant Attorney General, was in Santa Barbara County.

"They encircled every single strategic location in the county, Mr. Olney said, "military and essential utilities alike. Water, light, power, highways, telephone centers, all of them had Japs in their immediate neighborhood throughout the county.

"Even the oil fields have Japs in them. The little oil field at Goleta that the Japanese submarine shelled the other day had Japs right inside of it."

All of these maps have been made available to military authorities.

These authorities indicated they would take into consideration the welfare of the aliens, as well as the nation, and would move families intact, resettling many of them in communities of their own.

Reservations Planned

Mr. Clark said the ordered evacuations would being as soon as pre-fabricated dwellings could be constructed on Government reservations to be located at about 10 points in inland California and adjoining States. Decisions now are being made as to the tentative locations of the alien residence centers, he added.

"Military areas will be created around these places so that there will be no contact with American citizens," he said. "Each center will be as self-sufficient as possible, with its own schools and hospitals.

"We hope to have Japanese doctors and other services, and enough acreage so that the evacuees will be useful in the production of needed foodstuffs."

Mr. Clark said vocational schools would be established to train the Japanese and other aliens to produce articles for which they are suited. These articles would include many that formerly were imported from Japan, and which would not be competitive with domestic production

Los Angeles Sees 'Little Tokyo' Fade

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (AP)—Evacuation of west coast Japanese soon will convert "Little Tokyo" into a ghost town of 40 blocks at the edge of Los Angeles' business and industrial districts.

Already, 10,000 of "Little Tokyo's" 30,000 residents have left. Some banks, hotels, movies, stores and wholesale houses have closed. Remaining stores and jobbers hope to sell perishable goods. They can store staples. Chief worries of the Japanese seemed to be that families might be separated, that perishables might not be sold.

Fred Tayama, Chairman of the Japanese-American Citizens League, objected to the word "evacuation." "It would be better to say 'co-operation,' because we all want to co-operate with the Government," he explained.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m), Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m., Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m) 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Sunday, March 8, Auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, repeated by transcription from studio of WRUL, 7:00 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich time, add 4 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Allied Aid for Russia Needs Inlet From Persian Gulf

World War history is repeated in value of what is now Iraq and Iran in supply route.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP) —An office to supervise shipments to South Africa, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and India will be established March 9, the War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport announced.

All steamship lines operating to those points will be required to submit their export bookings to the office before confirming the bookings with the shippers.

Officials said the aim of the office, to be known as the Office of Supervision of Cargo Clearances, would be to see that the most urgent shipments were moved first, and to avoid port congestion.

The work will be supervised by A. A. Alexander, Eastern Manager of the American President Lines, and Thomas Wright, representing the British Ministry of War Transport. The office will be located at 45 Broadway, New York City.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the important tasks confronting the United Nations in their world-wide war on the Axis is keeping open and widening a clear channel of supplies to embattled Russia northward from the Persian Gulf.

President Roosevelt stressed the crucial nature of this job in his radiocast talk to the nation Feb. 23 when he said:

"If we were to stop sending munitions to the British and the Russians in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas, we would help the Nazis to overrun Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and the Suez Canal, the whole coast of North Africa and the whole coast of West Africa —putting Germany within easy striking distance of South America."

In supplying the Soviet armies with the weapons and materials they need to halt the expected spring offensive of the Nazis the United States and Great Britain must, of course, first get the supplies through the Indian Ocean and into the Persian Gulf. But this task, difficult as it is, presents no more problems than the getting of aid into Russia through the rugged terrain of Iran.

After negotiating the Persian Gulf supply ships can be landed at Bandar Shahpur on Khor Musa, a fairly deep channel approximately 70 miles from the mouth of the Karun River; at Bushire on the east side of the Gulf, or at Basra, the Iraq port and railroad terminus on the Euphrates.

Ample Room in Harbor

First, let us consider Bandar Shahpur. This port is situated some 50 miles up Khor Musa and is the ocean terminus of a railroad which has been extended to the Caspian port of Bandar Shah. According to latest available official data there is only one pier at Bandar Shahpur. Vessels at this pier can discharge cargo directly into railroad cars by means of ships' tackles, or by a 10-ton traveling crane. The harbor has ample room for turning and berthing ships, and lighters of 25 tons' capacity are available for discharging vessels at anchor.

However, judged by western standards the port is poorly developed and the 850-mile railroad to the Caspian which wanders over mountains, desert, and plains, is now called upon to handle a volume of traffic never dreamed of when it was planned.

Next let us consider Bushire. Coming weeks may bring this port more and more into the news for it may become the ocean terminus of an Iranian "Burma Road." Bushire has some improved port facilities, including crane service. There is a passable truck road from Bushire to Teheran, the Iranian Capital, by way of Shiraz, and thence good roads both to Resht and Bandar Shah on the Caspian. It is over this network of highways that the major portion of American and British supplies may be destined to go.

Rail Terminus at Basra

The third port, Basra in Iraq, is a railroad terminus and it has facilities for handling cargo, but thus far has been of little help in moving goods to Russia because of long and involved railroad connections.

The United Nations must expedite the flow of supplies through any or all of these points of entry so that they can reach the Russians speedily and in volume.

It is reported that an Iraq-Iran mission under Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler is now engaged in extending present transportation facilities across both Iran and Iraq. One announced project is building a 72-mile spur from Khorramshahr to connect with the Trans-Iranian railroad. This port has been improved to some extent and handles a considerable volume of traffic by means of lighters going up the Karun to the railroad at Ahwaz.

For some months the British have been scouring India and the Near East for railroad construction material and rolling stock, and recently announced that the capacity of the railroad across Iran was being quadrupled.

Munitions for Russia

Difficulty in handling and caring for materials at Bandar Shah, and carrying them across the Caspian will have to be overcome, but with the interest that has been aroused, and the energetic measures now being taken to cope with existing obstacles, it can be taken for granted that it will not be long before a steadily increasing flow of munitions and other materials will move from the Persian Gulf into Russia.

The Persian Gulf, incidentally, has long been of interest to Great Britain, providing, as it does, a water route from the fertile heart of Western Asia to the Indian Ocean by way of the Tigris and Euphrates, famous rivers of history.

For many years both Russia and Great Britain vied in their interest in the Gulf, but although Russian, and, later on, German intrigues made Britain's hold rather precarious at times, it eventually came to have an almost complete monopoly of maritime commerce, and assumed the responsibility for buoying, lighting, and policing the waters of the Gulf.

In the past the Gulf was infested with pirates, slave traders, and gun-runners, activities which received the British Navy's attention until they finally were stamped out not so many years ago as the uninformed might think.

Important in World War

During the World War, British forces dominated this area and their gunboats operated on the rivers in support of the Army which eventually took Baghdad and overrran what is now Iraq.

Of recent years interest in the Gulf has become more pronounced due to the discovery and exploitation of new sources of oil. Since 1932 oil has been located at several places on the west side of the Gulf, notably in the vicinity of Qatar and Kuwait.

And now that attention is focussed on the Persian Gulf by reason of its having become one of the chief arteries through which outside aid for Russia can be sent, it is well that the British have an intimate knowledge of its waters, and over a period of years have cultivated friendly relations with the several independent rulers whose Sultanates abut the Gulf.

The recent action taken in Iran and Iraq when force was used to evict Nazi influence, has insured British control of large and essential oil facilities at the head of the Gulf, and made available transportation facilities across Iran from the Gulf to the Caspian Sea.

Short Coast Line Shared

As far back as 1883 the project of opening a port on the Karun River and connecting it with Teheran by a good vehicular road or possibly a railroad, was under consideration, but friction aroused by internal politics prevented any definite results being attained until comparatively recently.

The head of the Gulf has only a short coast line which is shared by both Iraq and Iran, and is really a vast delta washed down by the Tigris, Euphrates, Karun, and Zuhreh Rivers through the ages. The two former unite some 100 miles from the Gulf to form the Shatt-al-Arab, with the Iraq port and railroad terminus of Basra a short distance below the confluence.

Iran had its choice of developing either of two ports—Khorramshahr on the Karun near its junction with the Shatt-al-Arab and barely within the territorial limits of Iran, or Bandar Shahpur on Khor Musa, 70 odd miles farther east and well within Iran.

The latter port was selected and has been in process of leisurely development for the past 10 or 15 years.

Movietone News from Wide World; "News of the Day" newsreel from International; By a Staff Artist

Supplies for the Soviet Red Army Pour Through Persian Gulf in Steady Stream

At an unnamed port on the Gulf an American automobile is being assembled on the dock (upper right) after it was lifted from the hold of a freighter. The ship at upper right is berthed at Bandar-Shapur, one of the important ports on the Gulf. The supplies for Russia are sent from here by rail. Stevedores and mechanics from many nationalities work at the port, including Arabs, Persians, and Gurkhas from India. A keg of nails from the United States is pictured at left center. At lower left tank cars on the way to Russia from Bandar-Shapur are shown. The strategic position of Iran in the Allied scheme of things in the war against the Axis is indicated by the map.

Oklahoma Students Sacrifice for Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla. — Students at the University of Oklahoma are giving up social activities, including formal fraternity dances and dinners, to buy defense bonds and stamps.

The Ad Club group, an organization for students interested in advertising, has made one of the largest purchases thus far. Representatives recently bought three $100 defense bonds, with money which the Club had accumulated by the curtailment of social activities.

The Ad Club charges a membership fee of 25 cents. One day each autumn, usually on Saturday, members take over the management of Kerr's department store in Oklahoma City, Okla. The Club receives $5 a day for each student's work. Students serve as clerks, executives, and models. This money and the money from dues is ordinarily spent on a formal dance or banquet in the spring. This year the members sacrificed their formal to buy defense bonds.

The athletic department will invest $37,000 in defense bonds. This amount was saved from football games and other athletic contests.

Enemy Music Called Insidious Influence

STOCKTON, Calif., March 5 (AP) —A ban on music by enemy composers was urged here by Percy Grainger, pianist-composer.

"Music," he said in an interview, "is the most insidious form of propaganda there is. Music of enemy composers should not be played during wartime.

"Music has an emotional appeal and brings out the finest and most beautiful things of a people and nation. There are admittedly nice things in enemy countries, but it is not a good policy to emphasize the fine points of the enemy at the expense of our music.

"It's an automatic thing, like not writing friends in enemy countries."

U. S. Experts Push Defense In Caucasus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—American engineers and construction supervisors are being dispatched to Iran to push the enlargement of rail and highway routes over which the vital supplies from the United Nations are now moving from the Persian Gulf to the Russian Caucasus and to Middle East defense areas.

Bolstering a lifeline as vital to Allied survival in the Middle East as the Burma Road is to China's war effort, the first contingents of technicians sent by American construction and engineering firms under contract to the War Department have already arrived in Iran, according to information here. Others, together with equipment and materials, are en route or in process of mobilization.

Racing against time and the Nazi spring offensive, these men have been assigned the task of improving the primitive highways and winding one-track railways which lead out of Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, where shipments of tanks, airplanes, guns, machinery and other goods from America, Great Britain, Australia and India have been arriving for the last three months, or since Britain and Russia established a condominium over Iran's transport system.

Foley Brothers, Inc., and Spencer, White and Prentis, Inc., New York firms engaged in big-scale domestic aqueduct and Navy Yard construction projects, are now under contract with the War Department to repair and build rail lines and transport routes in Iran and Iraq.

Construction Possibilities

Construction may involve routes climbing the Iranian plateau northeastward to Teheran, where the Russian supply lines join, and those stretching northwestward through Iraq to oil-rich Mosul. It may involve double-tracking existing lines or macadamizing and widening roads—whatever is necessary to double, triple, and quadruple present capacity for the vital goods destined to bolster the Russian battlefront, equip Soviet factories and prevent Nazi seizure of the Middle East oil fields.

With details a military secret, it could be ascertained today only that the job might last for the duration of the war. Simultaneously it was observed in many quarters that the answer to whether Russia succeeds in stemming the expected Nazi spring offensive might depend in larger measure on the amount of material trundled northward by motor truck and freight train over the Persian deserts and mountainous plateaus.

Conversely, it was pointed out that unless the Nazi drives against the Causasus and toward Suez were blunted before they achieved their goals, all plans of the United Nations for a Middle East supply route and all the carefully guarded shipments of technicians and supplies would be swallowed up in the German advance.

No easy task faces the American engineers and Brig. Gen. Raymond Wheeler, chief of the United States military mission in Iran and Iraq. The Trans-Iranian Railway, climbing slowly to Teheran with its grades and curves, its 224 tunnels and 4,772 bridges, has presented the most complex problem to those who would increase its capacity.

Traffic Trebled

Nevertheless, Brig. Gen. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, British transport chief in the area, announced recently that traffic from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea had been trebled since the Allies took command of the system, and he predicted it would be doubled again before April.

Already convoys of American trucks are rumbling over the new road being built by Iranian labor across the parched flats from Basra to Ahwaz, where the trunk-line railroad to Teheran begins.

A new United States consulate has been opened at Basra to handle the documents necessary to the supply route, while the British, who are carrying forward a major share of the job, have sent locomotives and railroad cars which are now moving freight to Teheran. Other Allied trucks and trains move from Basra northwestward to the Mosul oil fields.

Soviet engineers have taken up the transport task at Teheran, where the Americans and British leave off. Russia is improving the road and rail links northward to Pahlevi and Baku on the Caspian Sea, thus completing the route to Russia's railways and military roads.

Despite the drains on supplies made by the vital demands of the Allied Far Eastern front and the threat of Nazi conquest in North Africa, every effort is being made to build this Persian Gulf route into a wide highway leading to military victory over Germany, but speed remains the most essential factor.

Vichy Admits Raid on Paris Blow to Nazi War Industry

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 5 (AP)—The British bomb attack on the Paris industrial suburbs Tuesday night was one of the most destructive air raids of the war and a serious blow to Nazi production in Occupied France.

This was admitted today by Capt. Jean Fontaine, naval officer and chief of Vice-Premier Jean Darlan's secretariat. Captain Fontaine named the Renault, Salmson, and Farman plants as having been especially hard hit and conceded that the Renault plant was turning out trucks for the Germans.

[The passing of Captain Fontaine's statement through the French censorship is highly significant since it identifies the factories, acknowledges heavy damage, and admits the Renault plant was working for the Germans. The dispatch did not say what the Salmson and Farman factories were making, but the British said all were busy on German matériel.]

Latest available information in Vichy is that more than 600 persons were killed in the raid and approximately 2,000 wounded. The greatest damage was in the Boulogne-sur-Seine and Billancourt districts where preliminary reports list casualties at 400 killed, 1,000 wounded, and between 150 and 200 houses destroyed.

No further official statement on the raid has been forthcoming from Vichy authorities since yesterday when Chief of State Pétain's office described the attack as a national catastrophe.

It was admitted, however, that United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' statement on the raid was being studied. Mr. Welles described the attack as a legitimate act of war.

[The Vichy Radio heard by CBS in New York termed the raid a "vile attack" and said it had aroused righteous indignation throughout the country. The Nazi-controlled Amsterdam Radio went one better. It said the world-famous porcelain factory at Sevres and the Rodin Museum at Meudon had been heavily damaged and blamed President Roosevelt for the raid.]

First AEF Troops in London Stop Traffic Even in Blackout

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Two hundred United States soldiers, here from Northern Ireland, stopped traffic on Piccadilly and the Strand last night even in the blackout.

They were out to see the sights but they didn't see much because, as Private Kuiter of Grand Rapids, Mich., said, "We didn't realize it would be as black as this."

Thousands of pedestrians peered at them through the gloom as they tried to find a movie still open (they close early).

Most of the group is from the United States Midwest.

The troops are the first organized group of American enlisted Army personnel to arrive in the British capital.

For some time there has been a unit of Marines mounting guard at the United States Embassy, and some enlisted Army men are serving in clerical capacities.

Red Cross Sets Up

WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND, March 5 (AP)—American Red Cross representatives are setting up headquarters in Northern Ireland.

The group is headed by J. S. Disosway, Field Director from San Antonio, Texas, and includes Elmer A. Quist of Minnesota, T. Ford and M. McHale, Scranton, Pa.; Thomas Irving, Rockford, Ill.; Elsie D. Wilkes, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Jean Napier, Atlanta, Ga.; Miriam Spaulding, Boston; Anvy Jones, California; Margery Stein, Washington, D. C.; and Helen Cantrell, Philadelphia.

'Village Smithy' Busy in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EMPORIA, Va. — Under the spreading chestnut tree, the village smithy still stands and local blacksmiths who had almost abandoned their trade for the filling station and automobile repair shop now have a profitable trade.

Greensville county, which used to have almost as many blacksmith shops as it now has filling stations, claims only two remaining shops. These shops report that business is beginning to boom. Farmers are repairing their worn-out wagons to replace the pickup truck, and the increase in the sales of mules and horses has given the shoeing business an uplift.

One blacksmith believes that the buggy will soon replace the roadster for the younger set and that "Old Dobbin" will soon become the chief means for communication and transportation.

"Uncle Nat," a hack driver of the good old days, is beginning to brush up his best suit for he firmly believes that the hack driver will soon replace the chauffeur of today.

Very Well, Thank You

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND, March 5 (AP)—"How's MacArthur doing?" was almost universally the first question asked by soldiers of the latest United States contingent to arrive here.

One officer got a newspaper and was quickly surrounded by about 20 others, all reading the latest accounts of the Bataan fighting.

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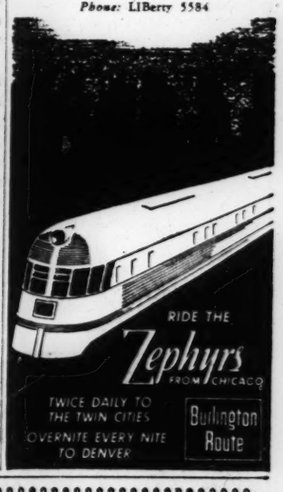

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Retreat From Java Opens Vital Battle for Australia

Continued from Page 1

we stayed, our retreat was likely to be cut off by exactly what has happened since—Japanese planes dominating the straits at either end, cutting off ships from Batavia or Surabaya and the Japanese land attack cutting off Bandoeng from the only practical port in southern Java.

Dutch Knew Danger

In other words, the Dutch have known for 10 days what to expect and it is easy to picture their feelings towards the Allies, who have been forced of necessity to abandon an untenable salient in view of the present strategy of concentrating all efforts to hold areas which are tenable until the great counter-offensive sometime in the future is possible.

When I left Batavia one felt the heavy atmosphere of tragedy, pierced by the growing resentment of the Dutch against their position and against the Allies, whose essential concern is for the longer future. It was an unreal, weird atmosphere—a deeply imbedded civilization 300 years old, continued at a slightly higher tempo with minor incidents of breakdown, such as hotel boys unexpectedly failing to execute orders.

Yet the Dutch, who are now expiating the past mistakes of all concerned with their lives, knew too they could not put all the blame on the shoulders of others. Their defense preparations only began seriously two years ago, while previously, like all other satisfied nations, they too pinched their defense pennies for sake of continuing to gather in their easily-won wealth.

Basically that is the story of the entire Malayan and Indies catastrophe—clinging to profits and hoping for someone else to perform the protecting.

So we left Java like refugees from any doomed city after the regular commercial transportation had finished. As the decision was made, word came that a ship of uncertain capacity might sail that night. After a dash to the port by taxi, we found a 1,400-ton Malaya coaster lying at the coaling docks with a Chinese crew on strike. We were offered deck space if the ship sailed. English soldiers volunteered to stoke the ship to get up steam. At the last moment, however, the crew agreed to work and we put out of the harbor at dusk, wondering whether we would make the Sundra Straits before the Japanese attack.

Refugee Ship

Many of our co-passengers were refugees from Singapore who had already been through one escape in the midst of bombs and were therefore understandably anxious.

We sat on deck that first night watching the dim lights of our escorts and other convoyed ships around us. Nothing happened.

Next morning we passed out of the Straits, leaving green Java behind and most of the passengers went around shaking hands quietly, some tearfully.

Then we settled down to a long voyage on a slow ship, which had never been on high seas since the time 29 years ago that she sailed from Dundee.

Soldiers and passengers took turns stoking ancient coal boilers. English boys with hotel backgrounds took over the dining service, towels folded over the belts of their army shorts. They produced an extraordinary similarity to the atmosphere of a well-run English restaurant, serving bully beef and baked beans with impeccable form.

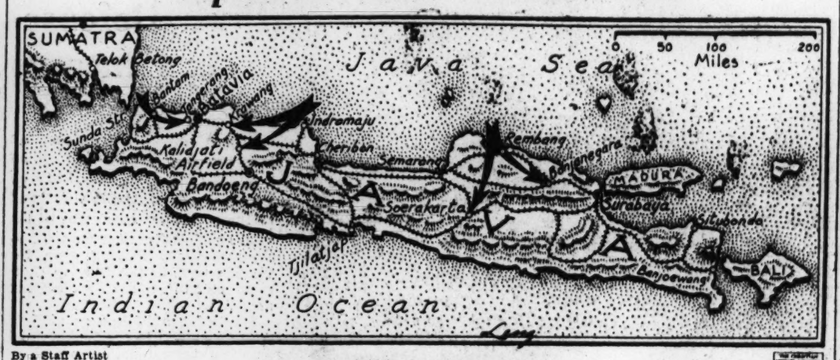
Safe Arrival

Thus finally we came into Fremantle without sight of anything except blue water, since the convoy scattered immediately after clearing the Straits. It was an inglorious retreat after such high hopes of a successful Allied stand in Java, but it is useless now regretting or looking back.

The only thing lost was the opportunity to win the war in the near future, which was real, despite appearances created by the Japanese success.

Here in Perth there is a new slogan on public places—"work, fight, or perish." Perhaps it is best for the Anglo-Saxon world to learn the lesson the hard way. There is no easy way out now.

Japanese Drive Across Java



By a Staff Artist

Dutch East Indies Battlefront

Arrows show the direction of Japanese advance across Java from the three original landing points on the north coast.

U. S. Is Urged to Bomb Japanese Cities Now

Continued from Page 1

public official who does not plunge off the deep end of controversy with premature, indiscreet utterances. And while he is a strong supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, he has not followed the course of placing himself way out ahead of the Administration, as in the case of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

There are, in fact, few men in American public life who know Japan and its people more intimately than Senator Thomas, who once served as a missionary in Japan and later traveled extensively in the Orient. He is the author of several books and articles written in the Japanese language. Because of this background, Senator Thomas was an active participant in several of the conferences between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Japanese envoys last November.

It would not be unlikely that Senator Thomas was speaking with the knowledge of the Government; at least he is speaking with a good deal of special information.

How It Could Be Done

2. Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, well-known designer and authority on aerial warfare, is out today with a statement describing exactly how such attacks can be made with aircraft now in production. He contends that a direct air raid on the Japanese islands is entirely possible and feasible and he cites particularly the practicability of using Alaska as a main offensive base.

3. Only as correlative evidence—but very interesting correlative evidence—is the fact that the Federal cable censors refused to let foreign correspondents transmit to their newspapers this week the carefully guarded, vaguely phrased forecast of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson that "something is stirring."

"If by a sudden attack from the north we gave the Japs something very serious to think about in the North Pacific, it might be carrying their own game back to them and weaken them in the East Indies," General Johnson had written in his syndicated column.

"Perhaps the logic of this is the best source of this unconfirmed rumor, but whether that be so or not, military and naval Washington is stirring with some kind of hushed expectancy that usually precedes action which nobody can talk about.

"Without puzzling over details, it is a pretty good bet that something startling will happen in the next two or three weeks."

Censors Step In

But the censors stepped in at this point—and perhaps with very good reason. In fact the more accurate General Johnson may have been, the more reasonable would it seem for the censors to delete as they did this quotation from the dispatches of the foreign correspondents.

4. Following the appearance of Owen Lattimore, American-nominated political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and A. Manuel Fox, financial adviser to the Chinese Government, before an executive session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman, expressed credence in reports that the Chinese may soon be expected to initiate their own offensive movement against Japan—an action which might be timed to coincide with American bombing raids.

"We have been greatly encouraged by reports as to the stiffening resistance of China to the Japanese invaders and as to the probability that her armed forces may be able to effect an offensive against the Japanese," Senator Connally said.

He stated that he was "hopeful" that in the event of loss of the Burma Road, another artery could be provided through India. He reported China was making large numbers of machine guns and rifles, but not in the volume desired.

Senator Thomas and Major de Seversky express their views in companion articles appearing in today's issue of the American Magazine.

Japan's war industry can be crippled by American bombing, Senator Thomas declares.

"If we could drop a thousand bombs tomorrow on the munition factories of Tokyo and Osaka, we would save the lives of 50,000 American soldiers and sailors. A few such bombings would paralyze the heart of industrial Japan and the heart of Japan is where we must strike.

Blow at Industry

"Japan is filled with high confidence about this war. The only thing Japan dreads is this: that war may somehow be brought to her own threshold and hearthstone. The quickest and most economical way for us to deal with Japan is to start bombing her industrial centers—factories and shipyards, arsenals and storehouses. Japan's greatest weakness is that these are concentrated in a comparatively small area, easily identified from the air.

"Economy in Men and Money"

"Study of the map emphasizes the importance of Russia in our future plans. We need Russia as an ally against Japan and I hope we can get her. The war will be much faster and more effective if we do. But we needn't wait for that to blast Japan's war-industrial heart. Let's strike with all our might, as soon as we can, in the confident knowledge that quick and decisive blows here will shorten the war and be an economy in men and money."

Major de Seversky recommends the construction of a fleet of super-bombers of the Douglas B-19 and Glenn Martin flying boat size.

Guerrillas Behind Nazi Lines Become Real Soviet Threat

Continued from Page 1

much the same manner as the Serbian Army was resurrected in World War I. Incidentally, the Soviets use the word "partisan" in its historic sense, meaning a member of light irregular troops employed in special enterprises.

On the Eastern Front, guerrillas already have been able to capture a number of towns and hold them until the arrival of the regular forces. Some guerrilla battalions have escorted persons of military age across the front to undergo training with the Red Army, the most recent case being a batch of 600 men. The idea that guerrillas would make themselves more vulnerable by massing their forces is contradicted by the operations of Gen. Ivan Belov, who has covered hundreds of miles of occupied territory with a whole cavalry corps.

Gathering of partisan clans has one principal prerequisite—large spaces of territory only nominally controlled by Germany. The problem of armaments can be simplified in the traditional partisan style through surprise raids on enemy armories and transports. The problem of leadership became less acute after the leaders themselves became more experienced in keeping out of snares. Would-be informers have become scared of the possible arrival of the Red Army apart from summary justice meted out in the celebrated "circuit courts" of the partisans.

As for the necessary numerical strength, rumors of German reverses undoubtedly are dissipating the dread of German armed might that kept millions of Russians passive in occupied territory. Large numbers of partisans, whose territories have been liberated by the Soviet forces, have crossed the line to continue operations behind the German Army and doubless many others have gone with them.

Mongolian Warriors

A good percentage of the Russian guerrillas are stolid Mongolians who fight with courage and daring.

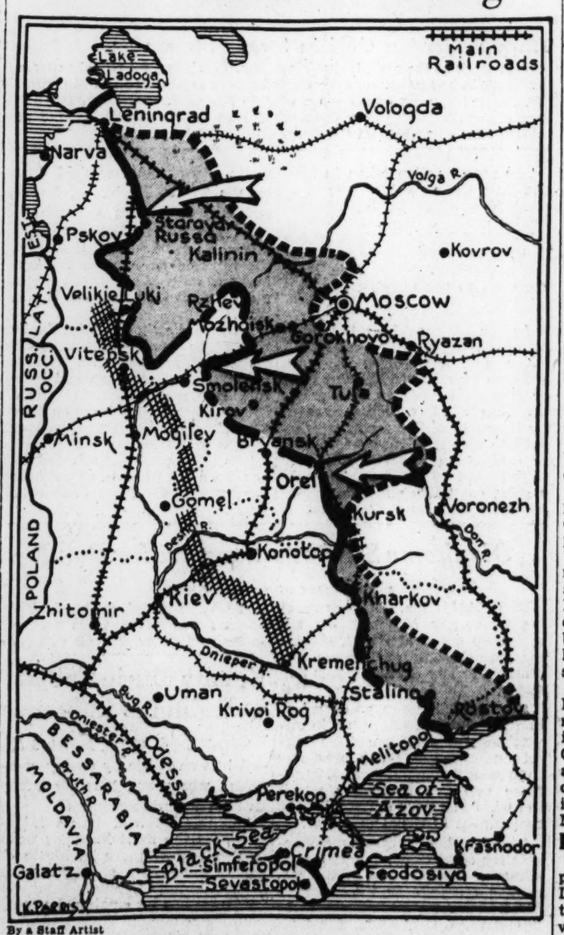
These Orientals from the forests and steppes of Taiga were fighting against Soviets and Czarists alike in the civil war that followed Russia's defeat a generation ago. But now they are part and parcel of the Red Army and one of its strongest factors.

One of the outstanding Mongolian guerrilla fighters, a man named Chudakov, has just come to Moscow on his way to the front along with other representatives of the Mongol Peoples Republic, including Vice-Premier Lubsan and Secretary of the Government Party Yanohim.

The warm welcome accorded the Chudakov delegation shows the high esteem enjoyed by the partisans who assisted in the foundation of the Red armies that ended Allied intervention in both east and west after the revolution.

Many of the most important fighting formations of the modern Red Army have been built around these former partisan units. The Germans tried many new ideas on the Eastern Front only to find that the Soviets had some things as good if not better. A German wedge split Soviet defenses at Staraya Russa last year. Now the Nazis are being smothered there by a "sandwich cake" like the one that brought them disaster at Lodz in the last war. They perfected an up-to-date weapon in the "fifth column" and used it with success against opponents and vassals alike, but in Russia during the past eight months of the war they have found themselves haunted by the threat of a virtual "second army."

Where Russia Is Moving



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Area of Action

Broad areas behind the German lines where Russian guerrillas appear to be forming into a compact and powerful "second army" are indicated by cross-hatch. Shaded area shows territory regained in Russian counteroffensive. White arrows show Staraya Russa, where 16th German Army is trapped; Orel, where Nazi tank expert, Gen. Heinz Guderian, is reported facing surrender with 24,000 men; and Smolensk, immediate objective of main Russian center thrust.

Air Reinforcements Sent Java, Stimson Says

Continued from Page 1

who were reported operating northeast of Pegu, a railroad point 40 miles from Rangoon. However, the mere fact that reinforcements had found their way to the defenders raised hopes that General Wavell may have plans to prevent the indefinite advance of the Japanese.

Considering the extraordinary risks the Japanese are running with over-extended supply lines, there still is some expectation that Allied strategy eventually may turn this opportunity to account. In this respect, interest has been aroused by the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in Chungking on a special mission for President Roosevelt.

In the Philippines, General MacArthur has added another Japanese vessel, of 12,000 tons, to the list of those sunk by his small air force, bringing the total tonnage of these destroyed troop transports to 30,000.

Meanwhile, some wonderment has been caused by Tokyo reports that 30 enemy planes had attacked the Japanese island of Minamitori Shima, 900 miles northwest of Wake Island. What Allied force could be operating in that area was not known.

Java:

The Japanese have driven to within 10 miles of Batavia, have gained an airdrome 25 miles from Bandoeng, have advanced their spearheads deeper in the region of the Surabaya Naval Base, and have started bombing the one good port through which this isle could draw reinforcements.

These and other acknowledgements were made today by the Dutch Command of the United Nation troops.

It pictured the Battle of Java as a confused struggle which forbade establishment of a regular fighting front.

Because of the peculiar character of infiltration warfare, as a result of which establishment of a regular front is completely impossible, it was stated to be difficult to give a clear review of the state of affairs.

Defenders evidently were fighting a losing battle although they were striking the foe when and wherever numerical superiority in the air and aground was not overwhelming.

The communiqué admitted that the Japanese held the airdrome at Kalidjati, 25 miles north of Bandoeng, headquarters of the defense military command and temporary seat of the Colonial Government.

The Kalidjati airdrome is the base of Japanese planes now dive-bombing and strafing the Dutch-British-Australian-American defenders.

Air attacks on Bandoeng and its airfield continued. There were six alerts here between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

In western Java, the Dutch acknowledged defense evacuation and enemy occupation of Krawang, 30 miles east of Batavia; Poerwakarta, 25 miles north and slightly west of Bandoeng; and Tangerang, 10 miles west of Batavia.

In eastern Java, the same communiqué admitted the fall of Soerakarta, 70 miles inland from Rembang, easternmost landing point of the invader. It is a railway junction more than half-way across the island.

Also lost in eastern Java was Bodjanegara, 50 miles west of Surabaya and on a main railway leading to that north shore naval base. Other places, too, were in Japanese hands in that region but the communiqué did not specify them.

Across middle Java, on the farther (southern) shore from the Japanese infiltration assault, the principal port of Tjilatjap was bombed March 4, the High Command said, but the damage was slight.

Tjilatjap is now of "great strategic importance as the last possible harbor at which reinforcements might be disembarked in comparative safety," said Aneta News Agency.

Further Japanese landings in Java were announced by a British military commentator, although there was no confirmation of the report from Java. The landings were said to have been effected on the west coast of the island.

Meanwhile a mass movement of the main offices and foreign assets of the Dutch in the East Indies to the Dutch West Indies, within the United States' Caribbean defense orbit, was disclosed.

Foremost among the concerns prepared to move their bases out of the Indies are the Dutch shipping companies.

As a temporary precautionary measure, Aneta's economic correspondent here said, Netherlands Indies assets of many millions of dollars in the United States have been transferred to the Netherlands Indies Purchasing Commission in New York.

With this transfer, described in Dutch circles as a further development of the "scorched earth" policy, the Netherlands Purchasing Commission assumes full control of all cash balances, securities, and claims in American banks held by individuals and corporations in the N. E. I.

Philippines:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported to the United States War Department today his belief that thousands of Japanese soldiers were drowned in the surprise raid of his little air force on Subic Bay north of the Bataan Peninsula fighting front in the Philippines.

Three large vessels which were sunk were identified later, a War Department communiqué said, as transports loaded with enemy troops.

Meeting no aerial opposition for the first time since the Pacific war started, none of the American planes was damaged.

Burma:

Japanese invasion forces were pushing across the lower reaches of the Sittang River and headed down the west coast of the Gulf of Martaban today, putting behind them the last natural barrier on the route to Rangoon.

A British communiqué acknowledged that the invaders had broken through British defenses along the Sittang and had reached Waw, only 15 miles northwest of Pegu, way station on the railway linking Rangoon with the Burma Road to China.

From Waw a paved two-lane highway traverses flat rice lands to Rangoon.

The communiqué announcing that the Japanese had crossed the Sittang gave no details, but it was assumed here the Japanese, employing numerically superior forces had outflanked British troops holding positions near the mouth of the river.

Reports from the front several days ago said the Japanese were massing large numbers of troops 50 miles north of Waw in apparent preparation for such a maneuver.

Advices from Rangoon via London indicated heavy fighting along the lower Sittang, where a full division of British troops, supported by tanks, was reported entrenched.

Before falling back toward Pegu, British troops were reported officially to have destroyed everything of value to the enemy at Waw. This apparently was a reference to military stores, since Waw itself is only a small hamlet of frame buildings and native huts.

A Japanese Domei dispatch from Saigon, French Indo-China, reported that the Japanese advance in Burma had forced the American volunteer group and Royal Air Force pilots to abandon Mingaladon airdrome. Domei claimed that the Japanese push was "making smashing headway," and that one spearhead had driven "well past Pegu" after crossing the Sittang River.

There has been no official Japanese claim of the capture of the town of Pegu, however.

In the Pacific:

Japanese Imperial headquarters announced today that 30 enemy planes had attacked Minamitori Shima, a Japanese island about 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Japanese fighters engaged the raiders, shot down seven of them and drove the remainder off, a communiqué said. The announcement did not give their nationality.

Minamitori Shima is about 900 miles northwest of Japanese-occupied Wake Island. It is about 3,000 miles from Honolulu.

There was no indication from Washington that United States planes had carried out such a raid. It was recalled, however, that on March 3 an official Washington announcement said a naval task force, including airmen, had shot down 16 Japanese planes "west of the Gilbert Islands."

The Gilbert group is some 2,000 miles southeast of Minamitori Shima. Both the Gilbert and Marshall Islands were attacked by United States naval forces a little more than a month ago in an offensive sweep.

Little data on Minamitori Shima are available. An old British Admiralty pilot book described the island—once known as Marcus, or Weeks Island, as about 1½ miles long and two thirds of a mile wide.

Some old maps showed Marcus as a United States possession, and a mild dispute as to its ownership continued for some years before the Japanese occupied it in 1899.

At that time Japan's eagerness to extend its Pacific island outposts had been increased by the United States' annexation of Hawaii and occupation of Wake, Midway, and other islands.

Marcus Island lies near the direct air route between Hawaii and Japan. A few years ago, when United States aviation interests were considering the possibility of a service to Japan, branching off the main route to the Philippines, the use of Marcus as a stopping point was discussed. Japanese unwillingness to permit any foreign flying over their islands, however, brought this to nothing.

Japanese Navy Plane Mounts Four Cannon

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, March 5

Australian airmen who battled the Japanese over Malaya say the Japanese Navy "zero" fighter planes are highly maneuverable, capable of speeds up to 340 miles an hour, and are armed with cannon as well as machine-guns.

One Australian gunner who shot down an enemy fighter said the opposing plane mounted four cannon.

Agreement on Constitution Held Key to India's Status

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The status of India will come up for general debate in the House of Commons after a government statement on India which is expected soon, it was announced today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The possibility that some important change in India's status within the British Commonwealth of Nations may take place at an early date again raises the old question of Hindu-Moslem disagreements. Although religious and economic differences are perhaps the most conspicuous, the real difficulty between these two large sections of India concerns more the question of agreement on a constitution. On the possibility of accord on this point will depend the success of reforms which the Churchill Government contemplates.

The constitutional difficulty links up closely with the religious question. Patriotism for the Moslem is a conception: his fellow-countrymen are not those among whom he lives, but all Moslems, wherever they may be. So a Moslem feels himself a "national" citizen of any Islamic country, and cherishes a fraternal feeling for all.

The Moslem throbs with sympathy for his brethren in far-off lands, and his feelings lead to action as when the Moplahs rose in revolt against Britain because of its dealings in the Near East. Malabar's heart beats in unison with that of Basra or Bagdad.

Moslem's "patriotism" is rooted in a common faith. It is not love for a particular plot of land, but a solidarity that leaps all frontiers.

For the Hindu, India never has been a nation, but always a mosaic of states and people.

But to say this is not without remedy. It would be strange if 400,000,000 persons had no differences. Few countries are completely unified.

A number of reforms are urgently called for if India is to make any headway, such as freedom and equality for the "untouchables." These people, it is true, are of a different race, who live at a lower level than the other Indians and exert a lesser activity. They are suspicious of Hinduism which has held them in thrall for untold generations. Harmony between Hindus and "untouchables" is another requisite for home rule in India.

Indian poverty and over-population, however, are matters of major concern. Nowhere on earth, except perhaps in China, is the ordinary man so unhappy as in India. He is perpetually on the brink of starvation. Overpopulation has reached menacing proportions. During the last decade Indians have increased by 80,000,000—by as much as the entire population of Greater Germany. This is alarming, especially as there is not enough food for the stable population.

The fate of a nation, it is often shown, depends not upon the quantity but upon the quality of its people. Indian politicians and thinkers have shown little understanding of this all-important fact. A country, it has been said, cannot be self-respecting until it is able to provide for its own defense. India can be in a position to do this, but its militarization cannot be achieved in a day.

In these circumstances it may not be wise for India to have complete independence. The fact is, India has few guns and little butter. A tragic situation, but there it is.

Dominion status appears to be the only solution. The people as a whole demand it. Indians think they understand one another's problems better than a foreign power ever can, however just and sympathetic it may be. They think Britain could persuade Indians to take advice rather than merely to issue orders to them.

So at least think intelligent Indians of the younger generation. There is nothing absurd or impossible about the program. Indeed, it is just what the British Government has been proposing for sometime past. It would appear wise to come to terms with the new Indian thinkers and politicians.

The new Indian thinkers and politicians are more likely to face the realities. They are anxious to collaborate with Britain, but on a footing of equality. They are beginning to realize that more important even than dominion status is the defeat of Hitlerism and Fascism.

Rubberless Tires Coming?

Continued from Page 1

competes for priorities with high octane gasoline, military metals and other strategic materials.

Rubber Stockpile

The stockpile figures for 1945 include 135,000 tons of new rubber supply from Brazil, Liberia and from guayule production in this country.

Mr. Henderson began his testimony with a blunt statement which he repeated frequently that:

"We have not yet found a single pound of crude rubber for new tires or recapping for any of the 30,000,000 passenger cars in the United States."

Hope on the part of Americans that they would get new or recapped tires when theirs wear out, he said, was based on a lack of understanding of the requirements of the United Nations.

The stockpile tables he presented to the Committee are the basis of tire rationing now in effect in the United States. "We are not asking our civilians to do anything our Allies are not doing," he declared.

Tire ration quotas for the 8,000,000 tires now on hand in this country are intended to stretch the supply over a three-year period and for that reason must supply the needs of only a "very limited group," he explained.

"The tire situation," Mr. Henderson told the committee, "has not improved."

He said it would take "almost a miracle" to get the synthetic rubber counted on in the United Nations stockpile tables.

Mr. Henderson warned that it may become necessary to take tires from some private users and give them to a "preferred class of civilians."

"There is no use in fooling ourselves," he declared. "We face the possibility of requisitioning all our rubber stocks."

He also referred to the possibility of a law forcing citizens not to drive more than 40 miles an hour to conserve tires.

Man in the Service Honored by Omaha

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Omaha's "outstanding young man of 1941" was the lad who carried a pack on his back, manned a naval or Coast Guard gun or clutched the stick of a fighting plane in his hand. He's been given the highest distinction Omaha can bestow on its young men—the Distinguished Service Award presented annually by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Always before the coveted award has gone to an individual for exceptional civic service; this time it goes to all Omaha's young men in the armed forces of the United States.

Shoe Firm to Use Leather In Rubber Pay Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 5—Because of the refusal of workers in the rubber department to continue making rubber soles and heels without pay increase in addition to the 10 per cent rise which was effective on March 2, Endicott Johnson Corporation announced today it was substituting leather for rubber parts in all its shoes. Company officials said the average wage in the rubber department of their plant is 95 cents an hour. Workers in this division said no union issue was involved.

Pigeon Service Speeds Delivery of Groceries

GASTONIA, N. C., March 5 (AP)—T. B. Rinehart, a basket of pigeons under his arm, calls at the door of his customers each morning and writes their orders on tissue paper. Back to Mr. Rinehart's grocery store go the pigeons and Mrs. Rinehart has the orders filled and on their way before her husband has returned from his round of calls.

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—according to amount of purchase. No carrying charge if paid in 90 days.
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It's Our 16th Birthday Sale
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Charles and Clay Streets
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We Give and Redeem S.H. Green Stamps

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GUTMAN'S

Johnny Pesky Figures to Make a Place for Himself in Shortstop Berth of Cronin

New Youngster to Play In First Practice Game

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 5—Not many young ball players can match the record of Johnny Pesky, the Louisville rookie. This is only Johnny's third year in professional baseball, and yet he is the No. 1 choice to succeed Manager Joe Cronin in the shortstop berth of the Red Sox. One season in Class B, another in double-A, and the diminutive infielder from far-off Portland, Ore., is ready to take those fat pay checks and eat those big steaks in the American League.

Pesky's arrival at Payne Field yesterday, shortly before practice, completed the Red Sox infield roster. Tomorrow he will be in the line-up as the Duffys and Shellenbacks meet in the first inter-squad game of the spring—a six-inning affair with Mace Brown, Anton Karl, Joe Dobson, and Yank Terry doing the pitching.

Admires Cronin

"It isn't easy for me to express my feelings," said Pesky last night as he loafed in the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel. "I have a great deal of admiration for Mr. Cronin. I think he's still a great ball player. But I wouldn't mind playing shortstop for this club, starting tomorrow. I've always loved to play ball, whether it was in the minors or the backyard. But it's the ambition of all of us to play in the big leagues and I'm going to do everything I can to make the most of the opportunity."

Just three short springs ago, Pesky was training with the Rocky Mount Club, under Heinie Manusn. The year before the boy had graduated from Lincoln High School in Portland and finished the summer playing semi-pro ball with a lumber mill team in Silverton, Ore. Because of his small build, critics never thought he could handle the shortstop job for Manush. But Heinie had confidence in him, planted him out there and let him make his mistakes, and at the end of the season Johnny had a .325 batting average and 187 hits.

From Bat Boy

"I trained with Louisville last spring," Pesky went on, "but believe me, I was plenty scared. I had been bat boy for the Portland club a few years before, and there I was, about to play with and against some of the players whose bats I once carried. I guess I was pretty bad at times, booting a flock of balls. But Bill Burwell stayed with me and after a while I got by. Al Mazer, who moved up from Rocky Mount to Louisville with me and plays second base, helped me a lot. He's a great fellow."

After the American Association flag race settled down, Pesky must have done all right because the final averages gave him a .325 figure for the second year in a row. This time he piled up 195 hits, including 25 doubles and five triples. His consistent batting and improved fielding earned him the league's Most Valuable Player award.

Signed By Johnson

To go back a little further, Pesky, whose real name is Paveskovitch, was signed to a Red Sox contract when only a junior in Lincoln High. Ernie Johnson, the Red Sox scout out in that territory, grabbed him at a time when the Dodgers, Cardinals, Yankees, Browns, and Tigers were interested.

"The Yankees offered me the most money," Johnny said, "But I signed with Ernie Johnson because he had the right angle and because I thought I would have a better chance of breaking into the Boston line-up."

Start From Scratch

Graduating from Lincoln High in June, 1939, the Red Sox wanted Pesky to go immediately to Rocky Mount, to finish out the summer, but he preferred to start from scratch the following spring, so took a job with a lumber company. The company, by the way, was partly owned by Tom Yawkey, who now is paying his bills here at Sarasota.

Pesky impresses you as being a good hitter. He stands up to the plate with his bat ready and he hits line drives. Being exceptionally fast, and breaking from the left-hander's side of the plate, he beats out a lot of infield bounders. And he can bunt. Everything considered he is a pest in the batter's box.

* * *

Pesky stepped right into the tempo of the workout yesterday, without missing a step. He had worked out for a few days before making the long train ride across country.

* * *

The Portland rookie's job is not an easy one. Joe Cronin had a bad year in 1940. It looked as if he were on the way out. But he came back strong in '41 and hit .311 and drove in 95 runs. Pesky, Eddie Pellagrini or anyone else interested in taking care of shortstop will have to be good.

* * *

Joe Dobson and Larry Woodall have been working with Norman Brown on a change of pace. Brownie's fast ball and curve are good, but his deception on speed is weak at this point.

* * *

The six-inning exhibition is free to the public, and if the weather is right, the Payne Field grandstand and bleachers will probably be filled long before the starting time of 12:30.

* * *

Dom Di Maggio arrived but is still unsigned. **E. R.**

Back in the Bull Pen for Mickey

Associated Press

Awaiting Signals

Mickey Harris, former Boston Red Sox pitcher, now stationed at Panama with the armed forces, awaits the signal from an observation post for the gun battery to start firing. Left to right: Harris, with his commanding officer, Col. J. L. Sinclair of Hampton, Va. (center), and Private Anthony Billo of Hansford, W. Va.

Woes of Bruins Deeply Felt By Two Other Sixes

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a giant snowball rushing down a mountainside, the misfortunes of the Boston Bruins in the past few weeks have gathered both size and speed to knock the props out from under the championship hopes of not only the Bruins themselves, but those of two other clubs whose hopes had been based on very solid ground.

Up to the time the Bruins lost the services of Capt. Dit Clapper, Bill Cowley, and the three Krauts, they were heavy favorites to defend successfully their National Hockey League championship and their Stanley Cup honors. Today they have been relegated to third place in the standing and onlookers are wondering if they will be able to get by Chicago in the first-round play-offs.

With five men on the sidelines—six including Herb Cain, who was out for several weeks—the Bruins just had to have players to fill out their roster. Cowley, Clapper, and Cain were the first to be sidelined, and Manager Art Ross turned to Hershey for help. From the Bears he requisitioned the services of Frankie Mario, Jack Shewchuk, and Gordie Bruce. Shewchuk and Bruce have stayed up, and now with Toronto Maple Leafs pulling up defenseman Bob Goldham, the Hershey defense has gone to pot and the Bears have been ousted from first place. They have had 14 goals scored on them in the past two games and instead of leading their division of the American League are two full games behind Cleveland.

Then when Schmidt, Bauer, and Dumart left for the R. C. A. F., Ross had to have more men and he asked the Olympics to release four of the Canadian boys he had sent them for seasoning. To the Bruins came McGill, Gronsdal, and Martin, while Wade was sent to help out Hershey. The Olympics immediately went into a nosedive and where they once were leading the Eastern Amateur League and appeared certain to win the championship, they are now in third place. Up to the time the 'Pics lost these four boys, they had won 28 of 42 games. Since they left, the team has won just two of 12 games.

But what of the Bruins? As well as these newcomers play, they cannot be expected to measure up to the standard set by the stars who were lost. Just consider: Cowley—all-star and most valuable player; Clapper—all-star; Bauer and Dumart, all-star on the second team; and Schmidt—one of the league's flashiest and best centers. Consequently the Bruins have not been impressive recently, except for their defeat of Toronto here last Tuesday.

It is too much to expect the Bruins to overtake Toronto for second place, much less beat out the Rangers for first. The snowball ruined Boston Bruins, Boston Olympics, and Hershey Bears, unfortunate as it seems. They can be excused if they seek the sun again to melt a little of that snowball.

Former Red Sox Pitcher Now in Canal Zone League

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, March 5 (AP)—It's only the first week in March but Maurice (Mickey) Harris, young ace hurler of the Boston Red Sox, is in the pink of condition and ready to pitch the opener—not against the Athletics—but against the Japanese.

For Mickey is in the Army now, assigned to one of the antiaircraft jungle outposts guarding the vital Panama Canal.

While other members of the Red Sox mound corps are slowly and carefully unloosening muscles in the resort atmosphere of Sarasota, Mickey and his new pals are working night and day at their alerted gun position on a hog-backed Panama hill, hoping they get the first pitch at the first enemy plane that ventures this way.

Ready to Pitch

And these "jungle-mudders" are really ready to pitch—ready to pitch lead skyward in a force-dealing way.

Not only is Private M. Harris bronzed and perfectly conditioned by the hard, outdoor life in the tropics but he's got his curves and fast ones in smooth-working order too from twice-a-week pitching in the fast Canal Zone baseball league.

The 25-year-old hurler was drafted last fall after completing his first full season with the Red Sox. Instead of a boost from his '41 salary of about $7,000 per annum, however, Mickey was cut to $21 a month along with other privates. He was inducted into Uncle Sam's new army at Fort Dix, N. J., Oct. 14.

"Anchors Aweigh"

Basic coast artillery (anti-aircraft) training followed at Fort Eustis, Va., and then "anchors aweigh" for Panama.

Mickey and his mates, like others of their classification, were assigned to outposts in the jungle, where they had to cut away jungle growth and emplace their own batteries. The always-smiling hurler has taken to the guns. He used to like to shoot in the off-season and knows firearms.

Discussing guns with friends the other day, someone asked Mickey: "What would you do if a Japanese plane were to come over?"

The answer was quick and to the point:

"I only hope we get the chance—that's all—just give me a shot at them."

Due to Pitch

Mickey's due to pitch soon in the Panama Canal Department Inter-Regimental League, so his buddies got him into a Canal Zone League uniform so as to make sure he's ready to blow their army opponents down when the soldiers' circuit gets going.

The ex-Red Sox hurler pitches for the Balboa Brewers, who have an 11-game winning streak that has carried them from third to first place in the four-team loop. Harris has won four-straight during this streak and saved a couple of more games.

Mickey took a few games to get the kinks out of his arm and at one time his record read: won one, lost four. It's now 5 and 4 and Mickey is second in the league in strikeouts with 51 in 75 innings.

Craig Wood Unconcerned By Over Par

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5 (AP)—You wouldn't expect the National Open champion to blow himself to a four-over-par 76 in the first round of a golf tournament and come off the course smiling and complacent.

But Craig Wood, from Mamaroneck, N. Y., who is likely to remain the National Open champion for a long time because the tournament has been abandoned for the duration of the war, wasn't the least bit concerned that he shot a 39-37—76 yesterday at the start of the 72-hole $5,000 St. Petersburg Open.

Nelson Has 68

Byron Nelson of Toledo turned in a spectacular 34-34—68, Billy Burke and Al Brosch had checked in cards of 69. Three other players had finished with 70's, and 10 more had played even par before Wood strode off the Lakewood Country Club course with his lustreless score.

Instead of beefing, he grinned and said, "This is just a warmup. I knew when I entered that I didn't have a change of doing anything here. But golfers need some spring training just like baseball players.

"I don't mean they have to get into physical condition, but they have to get back their concentration. They have to get tournament tough.

Chipped Over Green

"I've played a good bit of golf this winter and I've played some for money. But's not the same as a tournament. Why, out there in the first round I played a chip shot that sailed clear over the green simply because I wasn't paying enough attention to what I was doing.

"I've stayed out of tournament golf this winter, but I'm going to make the rest of the circuit and defend my Masters championship. I'm counting on this tournament to get me in shape for the ones to come."

Wood and Gene Sarazen, who also joined the touring pros here and shot a 76, and Lawson Little, who splurged a 77, were definitely out of the running in the St. Petersburg test.

Big Favorite

Nelson was the big favorite because of his record of finishing in the money in 30 consecutive tourneys and usually continuing strong when once off to a good start.

Other leaders included Paul Runyan, Jack Patroni and Bill Nary at 70 and Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Jim Thomson, Sammy Byrd, Ky Laffoon and amateur Fred Haas, who were in a bracket of 10 players, at 72.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	32	19	5	69	248	184
Johnstown	31	18	5	67	219	193
Boston	30	18	6	66	233	191
Washington	26	25	5	57	240	239
Baltimore	25	28	4	54	242	248
Atlantic City	18	36	1	37	215	284
River Vale	16	34	4	36	170	230

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	15	8	3	33	117	81
Johnstown	14	9	1	29	99	91
Washington	13	11	2	28	116	106
Baltimore	12	13	2	26	117	116
Atlantic City	11	13	1	23	97	108
Boston	9	13	2	20	80	105
River Vale	8	15	1	17	82	110

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Situation at Cleveland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 5—Ran into one of the nicest fellows in baseball the other day. It was up at Clearwater, where the Cleveland Indians train. There was a smile on his boyish face as he stood by a trunk in the Cleveland clubhouse, trying on one of those new caps with the fiber lining.

"Sure, a few people have told me what a tough job I've taken," nodded Lou Boudreau, the new manager of the Indians. "But it doesn't look so tough to me. Take a look around the clubhouse. Do these guys look tough?"

We had to admit they didn't. But what about the loss of Bob Feller? Who was there around to make Lou forget the 25 victories the Iowa farm boy gathered in 1941?

Feller's Loss

"Yes, a great boy, Bobby," Boudreau continued. "And one of the greatest pitchers this game ever saw. It may take two or three men to fill the hole he has left in our staff. One rookie simply will have to come through for us and take over a starting berth, or we aren't going to make much noise in the first division. Right now I can count on only Al Smith, Jim Bagby and Al Milnar as starters. Another possibility is Vern Kennedy, whom we got from Washington. But Vern hasn't had a real good year since he won 14 for the White Sox back in '37—I think it was. He might do it here, but I can't be certain.

"Nevertheless, we've got a pretty good rookie crop. Steve Gromek, Will Embree, Dewel Adkins, Earl Center, Millard Howell and Ray Poat may be heard from. All are right-handers and from Wilkes-Barre except Gromek and Poat. Gromek won 14 for Flint in the Michigan State League last year and did a little relief work for us in September. Poat played ball with me at the University of Illinois and won 17 at Cedar Rapids in 1941. He also starred in the Three-I League play-offs.

Rookie Help

"But from what I've heard and seen, Embree, Howell and Gromek have the best chance to stay around all season," the boy pilot went on. "This Embree had quite a record at Wilkes-Barre. He did 21 and five there, struck out 211, and set an Eastern League record with eight shutouts and only 58 runs scored in 231 innings. Sounds like something Feller might do, doesn't it? This may be the kid I'm looking for." Boudreau might have added that Embree's earned run average was a brilliant 1.62.

In the end, however, Boudreau's help may come from another source. The holdover list includes Mel Harder, Chubby Dean, Tom Ferrick, Joe Krakauskas and Harry Eisenstat, and one or two of these men may be winners. Fortunately for the Indians, Clint Brown and Joe Heving are always out in the bull pen, ready to stem an opposing rally. Now that Feller has gone there will be a greater need for relief assistance.

Fleming Hit .414

Aside from the batterymen, the talk of the Cleveland camp is Les Fleming, the slugging rookie from Nashville. While everybody in the American League was cheering Ted Williams and his .406 batting average a few months ago, Fleming was moving at a sensational .414 pace in the Southern Association. With Hal Trosky on the shelf, Les is the No. 1 first baseman in the Tribal scheme, and he should do all right, judging by his record.

The rest of the infield figures to remain untouched, with Ray Mack at second, Ken Keltner at third and Manager Boudreau between them. Mack had a disappointing season in '41, slumping to .228 at the plate, but there doesn't seem to be anyone around here who can push him off the field.

Jeff Heath is back in right field, Roy Weatherly in center and probably Gerry Walker in left. Boudreau also has Fabian Gaffke, whom the Red Sox turned loose a couple of springs ago. Gaffke has looked like a great hitter in the minors, but always has failed to impress in the majors. Oris Hockett hit .359 for Nashville and Charley Workman .334 for the same outfit.

The catchers are Gene Desautels and Jimmy Hegan. Gene has the edge on experience, but one of these days young Jim's big bat will be heard from.

Cornell Adopts Freshman Rule With Big Three

ITHACA, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Cornell University is following the lead of four other Ivy League members in allowing freshmen to enter varsity sports beginning this fall.

The step, inaugurated by Dartmouth College and then adopted by Harvard, Yale and Princeton, grants first-year players opportunity for more than the two years of competition otherwise afforded them under the university's war-accelerated program.

Only Columbia and Penn have declined to join the move, although neither will oppose use of freshmen by Ivy League opponents.

Acting Athletic Director Robert J. Kane announced the board of physical education and athletics had approved lowering the barrier to the frosh. Junior varsity teams will be organized in all sports, he added, as freshman schedules are abandoned.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 4

American League

Springfield 5, Philadelphia 4.
New Haven 5, Cleveland 4 (overtime).
Pittsburgh 9, Hershey 8.
Buffalo 4, Washington 4 (tie).

American Association

Omaha 9, St. Paul 2.
St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Baltimore 9, River Vale 2.

Braves Pitchers Generally In Good Condition Already

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 5—These are hard days for Braves pitchers, days when they are run ragged in long workouts that have been planned by Manager Casey Stengel. George Kelly and Bob Coleman hit hundreds of fungo flies to toughen the legs and improve the wind of the hurlers. Only 20 days remain before the first exhibition game is played here against the Washington Senators.

And yet the pitchers reported here for the most part in trim condition. It is a question of hardening muscles, more than one of removing weight. The comparative lack of weight, apart from 250-pound John Hutchings, is ascribed to two reasons: (1) the absence of stars and big shots; (2) the prevalence of work this winter.

There isn't a single star pitcher on the Braves staff. Not one of them can afford to slide along on his reputation, because there is no scratch-proof reputation in the lot. Jim Tobin, Dick Errickson, and Manuel Salvo may be sure of their jobs, but they are not sure of being regular starters. They made it a point to come to camp in reasonably good condition.

Most of the players here worked during the off-season. They were needed in industries, for one thing. For another, they needed the money, for most of them are moderately paid, obscure as they are.

A fellow like Warren Spahn, the 20-year-old southpaw from Buffalo, left home for camp actually needing a rest. He has had a busy winter, and now weighs 165 pounds, the weight he likes to pitch at. Spahn worked as an express checker in Buffalo, and at the hours of from midnight to eight a. m. It wasn't an easy life.

George Washburn, the new pitcher bought on trial from the Yankees, also was down to his desired minimum of 170 pounds without shagging a single fly. He worked as a mechanic for a railroad in New Jersey, and the bruises and calouses on his small and stubby hands show that his work was hard.

Tom Earley, Art Johnson, and Al Javery were busy on defense labor around Boston. Manuel Salvo drove a bakery truck. Only a few pitchers, like Dick Errickson and Jim Tobin, took it easy, yet Errickson is one of those ever-thin chaps, while Tobin weighed 196 the first time he stepped on the scales here, and that is 15 pounds less than he weighed at San Antonio a year ago.

The Southern Exposure

George Washburn of Skowhegan, Me., married a girl from Berlin, N. H., and now they make their home in Keansburg, N. J. The new Braves righthander is the father of two sons and a daughter. . . . Harold O'Connor, outfielder from Brockton, is one player not concerned about winning a job with the Braves. He is destined for Evansville, and knows it. . . . Phil Masi, the veteran reserve catcher, drove a truck and worked in a meat market during the off-season. He is classified in 3-A because he supports his mother and sister. . . . Frank McElyea, towering youngster who stole 46 bases for Evansville last year, has a wide-open chance for the first base job, says Casey Stengel.

Sporting Around the Hub

Ice Revue on Friday Night

The Commonwealth Skating Club presents its first Ice Revue at the Garden tomorrow night. Hub folks are noted for their enthusiastic support of ice carnivals and there is reason to believe that the Commonwealth Club's show will become an annual event.

Among the featured skaters of the Ice Revue will be a number of leading amateurs from other New England clubs. Outstanding will be the first local apearance of the new national pairs champions, Walter Noffke and Doris Schubach, of Springfield.

From the Providence, R. I., club will be the Farrell sisters, Patsy and Betty Ann. The Skating Club of Boston will present Roberta Jenks and Dorothy Glazier, considered two of the cleverest amateur figure skaters.

Wilhelm Junker, of the Commonwealth Club, will skate in one of the featured events of the evening. Recently he won the Eastern States junior championship for 1942. He won the Eastern States men's novice title last year. Other Commonwealth performers include Doris Tufts, runner-up for the Eastern States junior championships, and little Jane Weiss, 12-year-old youngster.

The carnival is being staged under the direction of Edi Scholdan, club professional of European and United States prominence. He is being assisted by Mrs. Loretta Walsh Phelps, of Boston, and Mary Simpson, of Banff, Alberta.

* * *

Ted Williams' case still is one of confusion and until the Red Sox star comes out from hiding and tells all, one must withold final judgment. There is, however, one thing which does bear mentioning—the fatherly advice wired by James Silin, personal representative for the "Kid." The advice is that Ted enlist in some branch of military service. "If you enlist," the wire said, "you will gladden the hearts and stir the Americanism of thousands of kids to whom you have been and should always remain an idol."

* * *

Throwing out a baseball is not new to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin so he shouldn't have much difficulty in the task which has been asked of him for tonight. This time he is to throw out a basketball. The event is the basketball game to be held in connection with the Naismith Memorial Golden Jubilee Celebration at the Charlestown Boys Club Gym on High Street, Charlestown, Mayor Joseph Downey of Brockton, former manager of the Brockton "Okoes" will be one of the invited guests.

* * *

Northeastern will send four representatives to the Intercollegiate meet in New York, on Saturday. Heading the list will be Mike Prohodsky, defending champion in the IC4A two-mile. Ed Parker of Arlington also will run the two-mile, while Fran Corcoran has been entered in the dash and Paul Hodge of Dedham in the high jump.

* * *

Sport Shorts—The annual indoor speed skating championships will be held Sunday evening, March 8, at the Skating Club rink. . . . Harvard's freshman basketball team meets an undefeated Dartmouth five tomorrow night at the Indoor Athletic Building. . . . The Interscholastic track meet will be held at Phillips Andover Academy on Saturday afternoon. . . . Harvard's swimmers were victorious over the Providence Boys Club, 48-to-27, last night in the Harvard pool. . . . Dartmouth's hockey team routed Army at West Point, 12-2. . . . Brown edged Rhode Island State in a high-scoring tilt, 83-to-82, in Providence last night. . . . Dartmouth won its 10th Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game over Yale, 68-to-52. . . . Harvard overpowered B. U.'s basketball team, 85-to-54. . . . The Crimson hockey team pulled a surprise on Princeton to come out on top by a score of 5-to-2.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	27	14	2	56	165	131
Toronto	25	14	3	53	140	110
Boston	22	14	6	50	133	100
Chicago	21	19	3	45	132	128
Detroit	15	24	4	34	119	155
Brooklyn	14	27	3	31	131	167
Montreal	14	26	3	31	113	155

Victories Becoming Priceless

It's a funny thing, but every team in the National Hockey League wants to win tonight (every team, of course, but the idle Bruins), and wants to win badly . . . A victory means much at any time, but to any one of the six sextets in action it seems even more vitally important to win this evening . . . Games lost now cannot be made up later . . . So New York wants to secure its grip on first place by beating Detroit . . . Detroit wants to nail down its spot in fifth place and so insure a play-off spot . . . Toronto wants to creep closer to the Rangers by defeating Montreal, while Montreal wants to move out of its sixth-place tie with Brooklyn; Brooklyn wants to do the same as Montreal by turning back Chicago, while Chicago is trying to make up the five-point margin separating them from the Bruins.

* * *

The Bruins had a practice session at the Garden today as they prepare for their invasions of Montreal on Saturday and Detroit on Sunday . . . Canadiens will prove no setup with Terry Reardon hitting on high again . . . Terry is a sparkplug for any team he plays for, as the Bruins well remember from the Toronto play-offs of last spring . . . Detroit is always a hard team to play against, their tactics usually spoiling those of any team they face.

* * *

Canadiens, incidentally, will show a new face tonight in Jimmy Haggerty of Montreal Royals . . . Royals did not make the Quebec Senior League play-offs this season . . . Although it is not generally known, Haggerty almost came to Boston two weeks ago to play here for the Olympics . . . Buddy O'Connor and Pete Morin, two of the lightweight Razzle Dazzlers who also came from the Royals, are sidelined by injury . . . Manager Tommy Gorman is hoping to get Jack Adams, his speedy left winger, back in actoin . . . Jack was called up for military duty at the start of this season.

* * *

Syl Apps of Toronto this season joined the group of players in the N. H. L. who have scored 100 or more goals . . . Since Sylvanus has been in the league six seasons, he has averaged 16-plus goals per season . . . Lorne Carr and Gordie Drillon are two other Leafs who belong to this club

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The Home Forum

Emerson's Run

LIKE many of us, Will Dolliver has put his car up for the winter—and, like many of us, he finds Saturday afternoons heavy on his hands. There is a feeling of being confined, of living narrowly. And the other evening, leaving the train in the crisp February twilight, Will said: "Look. You doing anything tomorrow? Come up, and we'll take a walk. Get out and see something."

That was fine. And if the day was the same—

"It will be." Over the Ridge the west was a clear apple green. And Will warned: "We'll make it a long one."

On Saturday afternoon, I went up past the common and the white church to Will's. There was a cold wind over the sheltered valley of Jaalam Town as we set out. West Street rose, and leveled, and climbed again; we went briskly, planning valiantly to go toward Brampton and circle back by the Old Mill Road. But, at the crest of the road, we met the cold wind over Jaalam Plain, and Will tucked in his muffler and went doubtfully. Will said: "I do' know," and wondered how many others had felt the same here.

* * *

This old road, climbing to the notch in the Ridge above Jaalam's valley, was laid out first in 1682 as the way to the Cedar Swamp. Even then, probably, men had paused here to breathe their oxen after the climb, their eyes going west. Others beyond count had done the same, for this road had led to the Connecticut, to Ticonderoga, to Ohio and Kansas and Oregon. We followed precedent in pausing here in consideration. And when Will said: "You want to buck that wind?" it was easy to shake my head. We turned south, out of the wind into a sheltered wood road. But for this turning there was in us a slight uneasiness. We had abandoned a high purpose, broken with a pattern. That may account for Emerson's Run.

Almost at once we came on its first signs. This eastward brook rises from a marsh pool on the Ridge, circles deviously down behind Will's house, mingles at last with Boggestow. We had walked here before, but what the summer woods had hidden was now revealed. For this marshy platter now showed a gridiron pattern of iced channels; in a time beyond memory, it had been ditched and drained. And Will, casually, sounded the note that was to follow Emerson's Run and, at last, come to a meaning.

"A lot of work there," he said, "and for what?"

* * *

I knew, yet I didn't know. All through the Jaalam woods lie these lost patches of meadow, drained when pasture and hay land was rare, now forgotten by all but the muskrats. Toil and care had been here; even yet the ditches ran true and straight, and the wood road was bridged by stone slabs, and the walls of the outlet cut were evenly stoned. Yet for what, now? The muskrats?

We turned down the brook; now there were dark pools of ice, now free water rippling over shallows. It meandered and slowed, and ice gleamed blackly through alders; we crossed on frozen tussocks of marsh grass, pushed through tall brown cattails to a small pond, black glass underfoot. Through swamp blueberries a dozen tracks came to this pool, and still in the banks showed the slots where cattle from the Plain pastures had come to drink. Open water was dark at the lower end, and in the depths green wavering fronds swayed in the quickened current.

* * *

Then Emerson's Run dropped gently between cleared fields. This land, ringed by woods, reached only by a lane, had once been Beniah Harding's; on the south facing slope had been his garden patch, and across the brook his orchard. Will said softly: "Remember the peaches?" Young birch and pine now sprang thickly among the hopeful trees planted in Beniah's age. When he was a dwindling memory, of an early October afternoon Will and I had wandered here, had found the unremembered red trees heavy with sweet sun-warmed fruit. We wondered if they still bore. Will murmured: "Nice old boy, Beniah. Somebody should take this over, keep it clear. Rick Hunter asked me about it, a while back. I wonder—"

Again there was that note of regret, of speculation. Will loosed his muffler as we climbed the wall and found the descending stream beyond.

* * *

It is from this bowl of plowland and pasture and wood, so near Will's house that from his kitchen windows one may see the tall maple tops, that the Run takes its name. This was once Emerson's—Gershom Emerson who was Town Clerk of Jaalam before the French and Indian Wars, a cordwainer, a man who wrote a quaint Elizabethan hand. The Run goes tumbling under the wall, twinkles and laughs under old pines and tall maples and past a wild apple tree to lose itself in the meadow below. The effect is that of a park; the turf is thick and cropped, and between the clipped savins are opened vistas to the brown flatness of meadow. It is wild, yet this is a half-tamed wildness; often, in Jaalam, on land that men have worked and planned for, the returning trees seem to creep in half-abashed, and group themselves in order.

So with this. Two centuries ago Gershom had cleared this land, had deepened the eastward course of the Run, had planned and dug channels for drainage. Where still his ditches ran, the flat spread of this bowl was a tartan of warm brown and interlacing black. Stone bridges crossed these channels; and as we angled across the frozen pastures, and crossed on these, the answer to Will's question became clearer. Ridged from fall plowing, frost crumbled, the pastures close and thick grassed, this dark earth still fulfilled Gershom's intent. There was more lingering here than the name alone.

* * *

We went on, leisurely in the lowering sun. The Run welled blackly beneath a stone bridge, slanted its deeper flow through the old cut. This had been lately cleared, and the piled black muck was laced by frost. The Run ran deep under the wall, then quickened; we crossed, pushed through a netting of wild grapes, tangled over this small glen of the Run's making. Here was shadow, and a warmth liquid with the small sounds of falling water, a shimmer of green in the spread channels, a scent sending thought ahead to spring. The grape tangle thinned, and ahead was an open field, a swale, a gray shingled house hugging the earth.

We had come full circle; across the field, the swale, was Will's familiar back yard. Still the unknown, the forgotten clearer of the upland swamp, and old Beniah, and Gershom of the crabbed Elizabethan script, clung in our thoughts. Will's eyes went ahead.

"Good-looking place," he said. "Never saw it exactly this way before. It's different." And he was puzzled, for, as he said, we hadn't been anywhere, really. Just meandering around.

* * *

Then I said: "A lot of work there, Will."

Will slanted his eyes at me, swiftly. Then he grinned.

"I get you," he said.

He began to explain what he intended doing about the place, come spring.

DANIEL CHASE

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"HIGHWAY—GREENLAND": *A Painting by Rockwell Kent*

SLOGANS ARE NOT commonly composed in the realm of art in the United States. But in time of war, artists, too, like to feel that their efforts contribute somewhat to national consolidation, if not to tangible manufacture of instruments of defense. Rockwell Kent, who has always been active in promotion of humanitarian causes, appended a slogan to an exhibition of his paintings held recently at the Wildenstein Galleries in New York City. "Know and Defend America" was the slogan. That America he had taken great pains to describe in the manner cultivated after years of painting. The paintings were portrayals of the far-flung outposts of our hemisphere, Alaska, Greenland, and Cape Horn.

Rockwell Kent was born in 1882 in Tarrytown Heights, New York. His early training was in architecture. He turned, in the midst of architectural studies, to painting. Despite Mr. Kent's tutelage with vanguard Americans of his youth—William M. Chase, Robert Henri, and Abbott Thayer—he developed a concise, decorative style. His spare brush has distilled from great vistas a clearly articulated poster-like imagery. In these well-defined contours, Rockwell Kent has perceived an indwelling symbolism of broad, yes, of cosmic association. That he has elected to spend much time living in and describing the remote outposts of America is an interesting revelation of his taste and inclination. He enjoys the remoteness, the detachment, the not commonly witnessed grandeur of those reaches at the Far North and South. It is interesting that Rockwell Kent dwells in his writing on the social awareness of Americans, and the obligation of artists to promote and inculcate ideas of social responsibility and improvement. There are other painters, contemporaries of Mr. Kent, who paint the American people as they meet and work and exchange opinions. Mr. Kent's use of his brush as a vehicle of education and social improvement may seem perplexing in its isolated subject matter. Such, however, are the variations and individualistic departures that make American art today so interesting and provocative.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Country for Fanatical Mountaineers

BEAGLE CHANNEL is one of the wonders of this world. It stretches south of Tierra del Fuego from east to west for a distance of a hundred and forty miles and is so straight one might think it was the work of man. In but very few places is it more than three miles broad and all along its length the mountains fall sheer into the water without any foreshore, which makes them appear fantastically high.

Apparently the Clerk of the Weather had some small, private bone to pick with that pert, conceited beauty, Sarmiento, for that day he was obviously minded to show us that Madame was not the only beauty in Tierra del Fuego, and everything was arranged to show the Darwin Mountain range in the most flattering relief. Here the next highest peaks of Tierra del Fuego are bunched together in a distance of sixteen miles—Monte Roncagli, Monte Italia, Monte Bowe and Monte Frances, none of which is less than six thousand five hundred feet, while Monte Bowe is as much as seven thousand eight hundred, that is only thirteen feet below the peak of Sarmiento.

To do full justice to Beagle Channel and its beauty, one would need to broach an entirely new language and throw one's old vocabularies into the waste-paper basket where they belong. . . . Words simply cannot aspire to the white heights where Nature, for its own delight, has played builder with towers and peaks of granite, carved deep clefts right through the mountain ridge and filled them with dazzling snow which glitters and sparkles in the sun. Through our glasses we could see every stone and received an impression of inconceivable cold and solitude enough to take your breath away. Away up there, like steam against the blue heavens, was a trail of powdered snow, like the pattern of some fairy's dance among grey and rugged goblins, and beauty crowded upon beauty, overwhelming, virgin, still uncharted, untrodden and never photographed.

What a magic country this for fanatical mountaineers, with peak after peak that has never been conquered. . . .

Each of the big mountains has its huge glaciers glistening up in the heights and each of them has chosen the prettiest and sent it down as an ambassador to the tourists, so that they can be the judges in a beauty competition. The glistening path of ice presses its way through the ravines, winds round the walls of rock, glistening and sparkling, and finally slides out into the water bordered on either side by silent woods of evergreen beeches, the outer trees of which incline protectingly over the dead icefield.

Italia, Romanche, Roncagli, Frances—glaciers which would be famous throughout the earth were Tierra del Fuego not so niggardly with its good weather and did they not lie so far from the rest of the world. Where Italia dips into the water it is over a hundred yards broad and built up of pillars sixty-five feet high with glittering facets; Romanche is like a triangle nearly a mile broad and its glacier assumes the shape of a funnel as it plunges down through the woods. Each glacier has its own peculiarity, its own point of superiority; you just have to give up and, refusing to judge between them, content yourself with enjoying such extravagance of beauty in one of the most desolate parts of the world. There are only a few hundred yards between each fresh revelation and the time of waiting is shortened by countless small glaciers, by frozen waterfalls high up on the mountain sides, by a furious bombardment of beauty upon beauty.

We ran from one side of the ship to the other so as not to miss one of these apparitions and were constantly distracted by barking sea-lions frolicking among the ice in the water, which also demanded attention as did a solitary whale paying a visit to the Channel on its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It greeted us with a "blow" like a waving standard and as it passed threw the silhouette of its coal-black dorsal fin over the blue face of the Italia glacier.—From "Journey to the World's End," by HAKON MIELCHE, copyright, 1939, 1941, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

White Flurries

All through the deep
blue land of sleep
white hours creep.

Over the hill,
tender and still,
white flurries fill

valley and road.
On the white wood
falls the light load.

Silences go,
lovely and slow,
snow upon snow.

Failing to cease,
falling with ease,
this is white peace.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Our True Occupation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE'S OCCUPATION or activity is primarily the expressing of useful mental qualities, such as accuracy, honesty, and so on. Thus it is seen that we fill our positions through intelligent, active thinking which brings its reward in satisfaction for work well done, in peace, and in proper remuneration.

If, however, one's human occupation seems to him uninteresting and tiresome, or dull routine with no opportunity for inspiration, individuality, or originality, one can find a remedy in Christian Science, which lifts thought above material conditions to the contemplation of spiritual facts. This Christianly scientific religion, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, shows that it is never monotonous or wearying to express good. It shows that the divine Life, which is reflected by the real man, is ever fresh, new, and inspiring, because it is infinite, and expressed in inexhaustible spiritual ideas.

Mrs. Eddy says of Jesus (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 51): "His consummate example was for the salvation of us all, but only through doing the works which he did and taught others to do." And she tells us that "he was inspired by God, by Truth and Love, in all that he said and did." Since Jesus gave us his example in proving that heavenly inspiration motivated his words and works, we can do likewise, for we have the constant opportunity and the God-given ability to reflect our Father-Mother God, as he did.

Viewing employment in the light of Christian Science, we see that each one is engaged, for example, in the activity of understanding his true home to be a spiritual habitation which is ever harmonious, orderly, beautiful, a holy dwelling place embracing serenity, joy, and the hospitality of divine Love. Such spiritual knowing is a joy, and there is no drudgery about it. Another may see his task as the expressing of exactness, accuracy, ability, variety—all qualities which reflect divine Principle, and which are vital and interesting. One may be unselfishly providing service, acquainting others with those things which are useful, convenient, beautiful, thus expressing intuition and helpfulness in meeting human needs. Many workers are engaged in expressing the qualities of precision and dependability, thus aiding right co-operation.

Teachers and parents are helping to build character, opening to thought new vistas of beauty and accomplishment, through reflecting the limitless capacities of the divine Mind. Looking to God for guidance and inspiration brings into use practical wisdom and judgment. One need feel no false sense of responsibility for his business when he realizes that all associated therewith are under the control of the one Mind.

In Science and Health (p. 199) Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the great fact that Mind alone enlarges and empowers man through its mandate,—by reason of its demand for and supply of power." The ability to execute any right work is derived from the one Mind. The power needed to heal the sick or arouse the sinner, the qualities required in business, office, or home, are supplied by Mind. One can lay off the mortal, finite, limited concept of himself and his work and lay hold of his true selfhood as the spiritual likeness of God. Principle is expressed in exactness, accuracy, vision, integrity, and these qualities are ours by reflection. Paul said (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Our true reward for right endeavor comes from God. Paul wrote to the Colossians (3:23, 24), "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance: for ye serve the Lord Christ." If we are looking to human beings to tell us whether our work is satisfactory, we shall often be disappointed; but working to understand and demonstrate the perfection of God and man, looking to Him for strength and wisdom, we shall be freed from the vagaries of personal likes and dislikes. In so doing we are serving God in all our undertakings, and this attitude of mind will bring a just appreciation of our labors.

Through the intuition which comes from Soul, one is enabled to forestall difficulties in his work, for he recognizes them as mesmeric suggestions which have no place in the divine Mind, our true dwelling place. Spiritual ideas which come from God further every right, useful enterprise, and thus joyous service is unlabored and cannot possibly be a burden. One's thinking and decisions are clear-cut and definite when based upon unerring Principle, and one's work is thus made effective. Demonstration of one's spiritual activity or occupation is sustained by God, and thought which reflects God is buoyant, poised, and established in Love. These glorious truths held to, enjoyed, and put into practice, will bring unmeasured blessings, for they will lift thought above the heaviness and drudgery of the material view of work to the freedom, joy, and satisfaction of the true sense of activity as spiritual, thus making the right thinker a valuable asset in any business or profession.

That Scotchman Could Spell

THE SPELLING BEES in my school having been much talked about in the neighborhood, we planned to have a grand community spelling contest and invite all the adults as well as all the pupils of the school. Shortly before the appointed day, a big red-bearded farmer came in to see me. He was a Scotchman named Angus Templeton. He wanted to know what book I was going to use in giving out the words. I thought afterward that I had made a mistake, but I showed him the school spelling-book with its long columns of words, some of which on the back pages were extremely difficult.

"And ye won't," he said, "be using any words that ain't in this book?"

I said that I thought that there was no one in Vevay township who could spell all those words. He went off with a grim look on his face.

When the great evening came the schoolhouse was crowded. We chose two leaders, one to stand near the front on one side of the room and the other on the other side. They took turns in choosing from the audience until every one present was standing up on one side or the other. The Scotchman, Templeton, who was not chosen until toward the last, loomed up in a row of boys and girls like a bushy crag. I put the words first to one side and then to the other and if any speller missed he sat down. The contest waxed fast and furious, and to the amazement of every one the two finally left on the floor were an unusually able woman who had the reputation of being "the most educated lady in the Hawley district," and the other was the Scotchman, Angus Templeton. I kept turning over the pages in the spelling book, getting to harder and harder words, and finally, "the most educated lady" missed and sat down. I kept going for Templeton but could not floor him. Finally I remembered a word that had proved highly disastrous to me in a spelling contest when I was in school, and I put it to him.

"Aitchbone."

I could see that it was unfamiliar, and I hoped that it would finish off my Scotchman. But he looked at me keenly and said:

"May I ask ye, Mr. School Master, if that word is in yer little book?"

I had to admit that it was not. Every one shouted with laughter at my discomfiture and I had to declare him the victor. After it was over I learned that he had borrowed one of our spelling-books and learned every word in it. He was altogether an unusual character, self-educated, but richly endowed with Scotch wit. He loved to recite the poetry of Robert Burns, and was a tough customer in a cracker-barrel debate.—From "Native American—The Book of My Youth," by RAY STANNARD BAKER. (New York: Scribner.)

The North Pasture

The North Pasture was so many things: the
way to the Dam,
The way to the Woods, the way to anemones
blowing in the breeze,
The way to the sweet river with its mocking
ripples,
The way to the dogwood and redbuds, and the
dogtooth violet;
The way to the brown decaying log, the white
loveliness of trilliums,
The way to the pawpaw trees, the way to the
place where one might see the
swift winging flight of the
pawpaw butterflies,
It was the way to the mulberry tree, the wild
strawberry patch,
The way to the spring beauty carpet at the
edge of the Woods,
The way to look at the-other-side-of-the-
River,
It was the way past rustling leaves of corn
And swinging waves of wheat,
It was the way of the kildeer's cry and the
crane's slow flight.
It was a way of gold of dandelions and favorite haunt of goldfinch,
It was a way of crowded communities of
purple-hatted ironweed,
It was the way to white clouds of blooming
haw trees in the spring.

HELEN ECKERT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Democracy at War ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

From every sign by which Washington judges these matters, there appears throughout the country a degree of uncertainty about the conduct of the war which is not justified by the facts.

The reason probably is that we are in the middle of the most difficult phase of the hardest and most complicated war mankind has ever experienced. And war is, fortunately, not natural to democracy. It suddenly requires new attitudes and new attributes to carry it through successfully.

Now, the opposite of uncertainty is not a wishful optimism nor an uncritical endorsement of everything the Government says or does. Rather it is a clear recognition that in many vital military matters the Government—and the President individually—need and deserve the sustained support and the suspended judgment of a free people at war.

The following, then, is set down not as any blanket apologia but as a brief first-hand report on some of the questions which appear most often to lie behind this uncertainty.

Who Decides?—One is frequently asked who really is running the war. Are the generals and the admirals being shunted into the background by the White House? Is their advice being continually overruled and is President Roosevelt just having the time of his life playing one-man generalissimo to the United States Fleet, the United States Army and the United States Air Force?

Unified command—The answer to these questions is, that there is no evidence whatsoever that President Roosevelt is interfering with the widest latitude of action and the fullest possible exercise of authority by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and their ranking aides.

The answer is that under the Constitution of the United States the President is charged with the clear and unavoidable responsibility as Commander in Chief of all the armed forces. The founders of this democracy refused to turn it over to the military even in time of war and final military authority is constitutionally vested in its elected civilian head responsible to the people. The President must necessarily lean largely upon the counsel of his military and naval officers, and he does so. He must arbitrate their differences, amend their judgments, endorse their plans and coordinate their efforts. The office of the President is the United States' unified command.

In President Roosevelt the nation possesses a Commander in Chief who experienced World War I from the valuable vantage point of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, whose full grasp of the strategic problems of a globe-circling battlefront has been well demonstrated and whose advance perception of the evil of Naziism and Nipponism guarantees that he will not weaken in the battle.

It can be stated with authority that impact of the President's military leadership, in his council with the High Command, is not in the direction of precipitancy and rashness. It is known that his leadership is premised on the long view, upon care and full preparation before authorizing hazardous action.

Armed Production—We think it can fairly be said that these dispatches many months ago were not unalert to the need of placing war production in the single hands of an authoritative administrator nor did they gloss over the unjustified reluctance of Mr. Roosevelt to do so. But having taken the decision, the President has taken it all the way and is giving Donald Nelson both the freedom and the authority to proceed with the job. He is proceeding very well and so is production.

Strategy—We are all armchair strategists and why not? But if everything is all clear to us as to what, where and how everything should be done under all circumstances, then it is a fair assumption we haven't got all the facts. Either more knowledge or more modesty would be helpful.

That the over-all strategy of America's part in winning the war does not emerge more clearly at this moment does not reflect either the perversity or the secrecy of the Government. It simply reflects the fact that the full-length strategy has not and cannot yet be worked out because the initiative—from long preparation and initial attack—is still with the enemy.

Everybody would like to know whether the United States is pointing its developing offensive power for a knockout attack first against Germany or first against Japan. Everybody cannot know because nobody really knows. It is too early to decide.

The controlling factors in the strategic equation are these: Germany cannot win while Russia is vigorously fighting it. Japan cannot win while China vigorously resists it. A juncture of Japanese and German forces must be averted.

The United States' present strategic decisions, then, are: 1. Help Russia in every way to keep up its magnificent offensive against Hitler. 2. Keep aid flowing to China whatever the hazard. 3. Collaborate with all our allies to prevent a converging of Japanese and German forces on a new front. 4. Prepare to strike offensively wherever, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, "the enemy can be engaged," and whether it will be Germany first or Japan first will depend upon still uncertain developments in the war.

Critics—Criticism is healthful but we owe it to ourselves and to our country to examine both the critic and the criticism every time. We may well ask: Who is the critic and what are his credentials? What is the specific criticism and what is the evidence offered to justify it? What is the purpose of the critic and the criticism? Are they calculated to help the conduct of the war or handicap it?

The Country Speaks: East Coast

"The Prudent Man Looketh Well to His Going" ..... ***By Leavitt F. Morris***

"There's a rumor," said the little man with the bushy eyebrows, "that Atlantic City is closing its beach to visitors." Then seeing he had impressed his listener he continued: "It's right on the ocean front, you know. A dangerous spot."

"I've heard," another said, "that the United States Army plans to take over the resort city of Miami Beach."

"Cape Cod," said still another, "is closing all roads leading to beaches. There is barbed wire all over the place."

"Are you sure of all these things?" I asked.

"Well, no, but we heard rumors . . ."

Rumors. Yes, just rumors, unfounded rumors, fanned by the breaths of thoughtless persons, were spreading like a prairie fire. And the damage is even greater.

The facts of the situation in Atlantic City are these:

Beaches are not closed to visitors. Those who enjoyed the relaxation which this world-famous resort enjoys over the Washington Birthday week end which, incidentally, was one of the busiest in years, can testify that Atlantic City is not closed to vacationists. Along the smooth stretches of sand horseback riders continue to enjoy their favorite pastime. Crowds stream along the Boardwalk peering into well-stocked shop windows. On the sands beneath the Boardwalk and on the sun decks of the huge hotels men and women find rest and diversion so important in these days of strenuous hours at war work.

Miami Beach will not be taken over by the Army. The United States army officials themselves have issued this statement. There are, it is true, a handful of army men quartered at some of Miami Beach's hotels while attending a training school, but they in no way will interfere with the Beach as a pleasure and vacation resort.

Cape Cod's beaches are as free to visitors as the sand on their freckled dunes. Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding New England's coastal defense, said no restrictions have been placed upon the Cape's beaches.

This doesn't mean that seashore resorts aren't making preparations for any emergency. The hotels, as in the case of Atlantic City, have given thorough instructions to employees on what to do in case of an air raid. Blackout regulations also have been instituted.

Atlantic City, Miami Beach, the Cape and a score of similar resorts from Eastport to Key West feel they have an important role in rebuilding the weary defense worker or the busy war executive. As Bruce Macnamee, Chief of the United States Travel Bureau, recently put it:

"Too long hours at pressure work result in decreased production. This is a war of machines. The people who run the machinery to produce the machines are machines themselves in an economic sense. Every machine, human or otherwise, must be immobilized periodically for reconditioning."

He believes that all vacation resorts should look forward with confidence to a profitable future in keeping Americans fit for patriotic duty. Such events as pageants and festivals, he felt, whenever practical, should be carried on because they afford enjoyable relaxation to maximum numbers.

Vacation resorts, such as these, are not manufacturing centers. They have no essential war industries. Their only industry is the vacation and resort business. Thousands of persons are dependent upon this industry for their livelihood. They stand ready to serve America in the role of "morale builders," one of the most important and vital contributions to the Nation's war effort. They are not happy about the current flock of rumors. As Solomon put it:

"The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going."

To Change the Subject:

A Salute to America's Cap-Wearers ..... ***By R. H. M.***

Recently I visited an outlying section of Detroit, where Bulgarians, Rumanians, and other new Americans live. On the way back toward the center of the city, I found my streetcar filled with men. They seemed to be going some place to work, and I noticed that they all wore caps.

The cap almost seemed part of a uniform. It was the mark of these men. They didn't wear fraternity pins, nor war medals, nor professional gowns, nor sacerdotal robes, but their place in life was just as plainly marked as though they had. They were workers. Cap-wearers work.

Reaching the middle of town I rushed across the street and entered a bus that I hoped would take me to the office of a businessman. I was struck by the fact that not a single bus passenger wore a cap. I was in a different world. The cap-wearers had been rather solemn and were dressed in drab clothing. Their faces were furrowed and fixed. And looked as though all had been made in the same mold. The hat-wearers in my bus were somewhat gayer, with more mobile faces and brighter garments.

Like an Allegorical Drama

I saw that change just by crossing a street. It seemed like an allegorical drama, but was a reality, observed on a cold, windy Detroit day.

The cap-wearers may have been auto workers. Or perhaps they make tanks. They probably stand at production lines every day, manipulating things with their hands.

They made me reflect on all the other cap-wearers. Miners wear caps, with lamps on them. Trainmen wear caps, with long visors that remind one of greyhounds or race horses. Farmers wear caps—I had noticed them from Tennessee to Minnesota. On other occasions I had seen long lines of cap-wearing men going into textile mills in Virginia. I recalled lines of cap-wearers I had once seen going into a shoe factory in New England, and cap-wearers converging on a paper factory in Oregon.

Cooks wear caps; so do "cops" and bus drivers and firemen and newspaper boys. I recalled, also, that for days I had been traveling with sailors and soldiers, wearing caps.

Almost Ashamed of Hats

I almost became ashamed of my hat. I felt like a parasite thumbing a ride through life from the cap-wearers. They feed me, clothe me, warm me, convey me from place to place, even keep me safe and protect my country.

I imagined a million streetcars like the one I had just been on—filled with firm-faced, dinner-pailed cap-wearers. I saw the vehicles shooting as sparks from an exploding rocket over my whole country, and pictured drably clothed men streaming into gray factories, pouring into dark mines, tending 6,000,000 farms, sitting at work benches, standing at production belts. I heard their alarm clocks, the shrieking of whistles, the buzzing of saws, the roaring of furnaces, the pounding of engines, the swish of boats in torpedo-infested seas.

I wondered if the real meaning of the present struggle isn't to help make a better world for the cap-wearers, who are the chief world-builders.

Americans at War: They Fight, Work, and Sacrifice

Maybe they complain and are complacent but they are doing their part on a big scale.

Americans at War
Fourth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On traveling along the highways and byways of America, one gets the impression that our life is centered about the war, and that most people are diligently doing what they are supposed to do. There is almost no ardor and very little fighting fervor. There is much complacency, some irresponsibility, considerable complaining, not a little rumor-mongering, and a few cases of disloyalty, but the attitude of most people is a determination to do one's full part in a disagreeable job.

Every aspect of American life has been accentuated and dramatized. There is more courage, more tenderness, more kindness, and also more strain than normally. There is much transmutation of values, a sort of reclassifying of individuals.

At a bus station in Detroit, whence powerful and luxuriant vehicles sped away every five or ten minutes, I saw a young, handsome negro soldier and his well-dressed wife waiting on the platform. Both were serious, and for the most part silent. He placed his hand under her chin, raised her face toward his, and said, "Keep your chin up while I'm gone." Then the bus for which she was waiting swept up to the platform. The hour of parting had struck.

The soldier turned away. The wife entered the bus. Both dried their faces, and he took his stand on the platform before the bus window by which she had seated herself. Then she got up and went back to the bus door, where they shook hands once more. The bus pulled out, a woman rode back to her home, a man moved slowly off to war.

He Fights for Us

He went to war for me. This colored brother went out into the darkness and cold, toward Alaska or Ireland or Egypt—to help protect my land and my home.

Three weeks earlier in Harlem, at a beautiful service in a packed Gothic church I had heard Negroes sing splendid songs and had listened to an eloquent negro preacher tell a patient, long-suffering, self-pitying negro audience of all the difficulties their race had to overcome here in my America.

Also, as late as three days before the Detroit parting, a negro editor in St. Louis had told me with forceful indignation of an outrageous lynching of a Negro in Missouri, and only the day before in that very Detroit I had seen a crowd of white people demonstrate against the delivery to Negroes of a new housing project that had been built to save a few Detroit negro families from one of the worst slums in America.

That somber background made the dignified, noble parting of the negro warrior and his negro wife at the Detroit bus station seem all the more dramatic. That sacrifice coming from people who had always been compelled to live on the edge of democracy made most speech making seem banal.

I had barely reached home in Boston, when a handsome sailor appeared at the door of our house. Provoked by the blank look on my face, he said, "I'm Tom. Don't you remember me? Tom from Kentucky; Charles's Tom!"

How could I have guessed that? "Charles's Tom" was a problem boy, a desperately poor boy who had gotten into a good many difficulties. Charles is one of my relatives living in the Midwest. He is a good Samaritan, and once took Tom in, to give him a chance. The kindness apparently had not been much appreciated. The experiment had ended in apparent failure. In my heart I had been rather resentful that Charles had continued his sacrifices so long and gone without so much for the sake of an irresponsible young stranger from Kentucky's mountains.

Defending America

Yet, here was Tom defending our land. He was already on a warship. He had crossed the Atlantic twice. The boat had stopped in Boston to refuel. Tom had remembered our address and hunted us up. He had passed through tragic experiences on the sea, but was not distraught.

"I hope you don't mind if I eat slowly," he said, as he partook of a meal with us. "We always have to eat fast on the boat. I want to enjoy this meal." He was a pleasant guest.

As he left, late in the evening, he said, "I'll come to see you again tomorrow if our ship doesn't leave." He didn't come back. I suppose he is now on one of the seven seas—protecting us, our land, our freedom. How often I've spoken and written about liberty and democracy, but "hill-billy" Tom, "bad egg" Tom, is out there fighting for liberty and democracy, civilization—and doing it as unpretentiously as he washed cars in a gas station at Paris, Indiana. I wonder if his deeds don't make words sound like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

I have a friend in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is Armenian by origin and earns his livelihood by taking care of a large building, as janitor. We may call him Agop, though he looks as though he ought to be named Aram. He is often taken for a Greek, a Bulgarian, an Italian, a Syrian, and a Jew. His English is quite different from that of John Harvard, but he uses it very freely and usually in defense of America. On that subject he is fluent, though his words flow more as a log drive in spring than as a sylvan brook.

This Cambridge American, in spite of the university atmosphere in which he lives, does not confine his patriotism to words. After Dec. 7, he bought $2,000 worth of defense bonds. He invested everything he had been able to save in America.

I recently attended a defense meeting in a small Wisconsin city. Some participants attempted to give it a promotional, political tone, and one speaker declared in a rather crass way, "We've got more boys fighting in the Far East than any other place our size; we must wire Washington, demanding that a tank factory be established here at once."

Not for Profits

A farmer intervened and said, "I reckon we don't want to be paid for our boys in wages or profits. I suggest we wire Washington, saying, 'We've got more boys in the Philippines than any other town our size; hurry and make tanks wherever you can make them best and quickest to help our boys!'"

I have been traveling many days among the plain people of America and everywhere I found fellow citizens, like sailor Tom, the Negro soldier, the Harvard janitor, and the Wisconsin farmer. I went by railroad coach and by bus, the vehicles in which our nation is traveling as never before. On most routes, both conveyances are excellent. Many railroad coaches are new, beautiful and convenient. They are kept at a suitable temperature, are usually well served, are often clean. The best buses are as miracles of speed, comfort and convenience. In no other place and at no other time did farmers and workers ever travel as enjoyably and cheaply as they do in America.

On the main routes I found the trains, buses and hotels filled. Not infrequently the buses had seats or stools in the aisles—sometimes passengers had to stand. Hotel accommodations were often difficult to find. Once in a fairly large city I had to sleep in a big room with five other men. A taxi driver in another city told me he often had to take travelers to a neighboring town to find them places to sleep—either there or to the police station.

The reason for all this, of course, is the war. Soldiers and sailors are traveling; wives and mothers are traveling to tell the fighters good-by; workers are traveling toward munition-making centers.

These Are the Workers

The street cars and subways are packed in most cities. On this trip I tried to observe working men and women, also new American groups. They are frequently the same. They usually live along long, dingy streets. They often ride miles to work. In any case, I had to ride miles to see them. The streets in all the industrial cities seemed almost identical. I could imagine one street of America's working men stretching clear across the continent, and myself riding in a packed street car from ocean to ocean, standing amid men with caps, who spoke Czech, Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Slovak, Italian, Lithuanian, Rumanian, Yiddish, Spanish, or broken English.

These hard-handed men on the street cars, these boys curled up or folded up in train coaches, the husbands of these tired, rather dishevelled women in the buses are making our munitions, manning our Navy, fighting our war—fighting for America's future.

They are mostly taken up with little things. They would like a little more money, more attractive dwellings, somewhat finer cars, nicer clothes, more good times, and more important places in the community. America means something very concrete to them. They came from afar to America for definite things and to become "somebodies," to belong. They don't want to go 'way off to Timbuctoo now to fight. They don't like war. But their country's in it, and they're in it. And they're doing their part. Doing it on a tremendous scale. They are preparing a fighting force with which nothing in American history can be compared.

Wide World

Wabash Avenue—America. On the Home Front Americans Can Win or Lose

Inset: In a bus Mr. Markham says he "traveled with what Lincoln called the common people," and came to believe in these folk in whose hands lies America's future. Lower: Negro cadets at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama patriotically answer the call to the service of their country.

Through the Smoke of Battle

By a Staff Artist

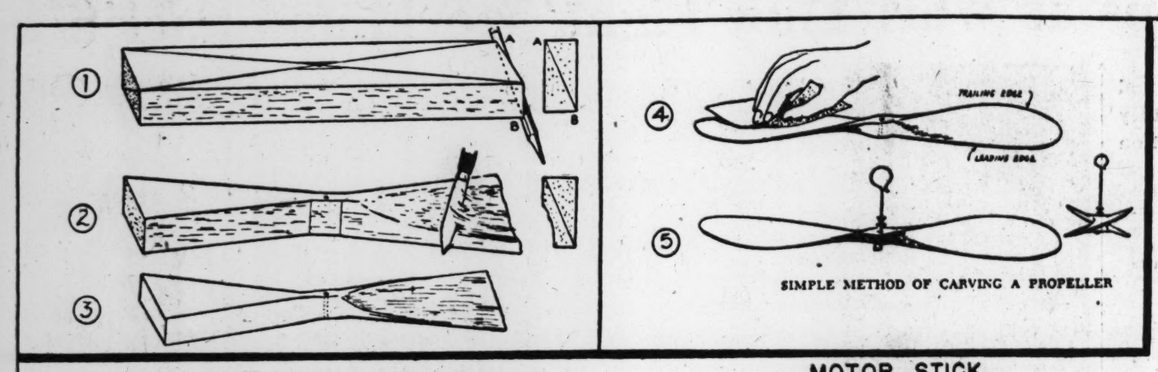

Illustration through courtesy of Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Missee Lee

By Arthur Ransome

Chapter Four

Titty and Roger were looking out on open country, with rocks and tussocks of coarse grass, that stretched almost to the foot of the brown hill they had seen from far away rising above the trees. A long row of Chinese, twenty or thirty yards apart, were slowly moving forward, in hops, never standing up but getting along with bent knees, a hop, a crouching search for something, and then another hop. Their yellow bodies were naked to the waist. Their short blue trousers flapped above their ankles. They had wide conical hats like straw-colored lampshades.

Gibber, his lead trailing on the dry grass, was out in the open and following one of the Chinese. Gibber had found something new to copy. As the Chinese crouched, so did Gibber. As he hopped forward, so did Gibber. As he searched a tussock of grass the monkey did the same. And now, each time the Chinese hopped, not one but two shadows jerked forward over the ground.

Gibber's Shadow

Hop, hop. The leaping shadows were almost side by side. Hop, hop. They were almost touching. And suddenly the Chinese, crouching, searching, hopping, saw the monkey's shadow jerk forward with his own. He looked over his shoulder straight into Gibber's face, screamed, jumped up, dropped his little box and then, seeing what it was, made an angry grab at the monkey. Gibber was as startled as the man and jumped away. The man kicked at him, missed him, saw the lead trailing across the grass, set his foot on it, seized it and jerked the monkey backwards.

"Hi! Stop that! He's my monkey," shouted Roger, dashing to the rescue.

The man stared, caught Roger by the arm, looked round for his little box and found Titty facing him in a fury. "Let go of him at once," she said. The other hoppers and searchers were running towards them and in two minutes there were Chinese all round them, chattering, staring at them, fingering their clothes, and pointing at the green parrot in the cage on Titty's back.

Suddenly one of the Chinese pointed at himself. "One time number one boy," he said. "One time number one cook big steamer. Talkee English velly good."

He took Gibber's lead from the man who had caught him and gave it to Roger.

"You come talkee Taicoon Chang," he said.

There was nothing to be done but to obey and Titty and Roger found themselves hurrying along in the middle of the Chinese.

Suddenly they were looking down into a little hollow, where was a group of about a dozen Chinese. There was a flood of bird-song, larks singing as if to see which could sing the loudest. They saw a lot of bamboo bird-cages. And then, as they came nearer they saw that the men standing around were respectfully watching a man in a pale blue robe with a blue skull cap that had a red button on the top of it. He was crouched low to the ground, whistling to something close in front of him.

The Chinese who had first spoken to them tiptoed nearer to Roger and whispered.

"Taicoon, Taicoon Chang. Velly gleat man."

"What is a Taicoon?" whispered Roger.

"Chieftain, I expect," whispered Titty.

Titty made up her mind. A man so interested in birds could hardly be an enemy. "Roger," she said, "I'm going to tell him about the others."

"Well, he talks English," said Roger.

"Please," said Titty. "Our brother and sister are somewhere over there. . . ."

"Blother and sister," said the Taicoon bird-fancier. "Blother," pointing at Roger. "Sister," pointing at Titty.

"No," said Titty. "Another brother and another sister."

"Not your blother," said the Taicoon, putting his canary into its cage.

"Both my brothers," said Titty desperately. "And a sister. And the rest of us. . . . Two more girls. . . . Sisters. . . . And their uncle. . . ."

"Sister to both blothers?" said the Taicoon.

"Yes," said Titty. "But two other sisters . . ."

"You come from Melica?" asked the Taicoon.

"England," said Titty. . . . "And America. . . . We were shipwrecked. Our ship was burnt. We were in two boats. . . ."

"Two ships?"

"Two boats . . . little boats. . . . We were in one and Captain Flint and the others, the two sisters, were in the other. We got ashore yesterday and today we saw them. . . . We came and found their boat. . . ."

At last the Taicoon seemed to understand. "Captain James Flint?" he said. "Velly fat man? Velly stlong man? Velly mad man? Two wives? Lord Mayor San Flancisco. Pick up at sea? I got him."

"Where? Where?" asked Titty.

"You see him plesently," said the Taicoon. "My plisoners. All together. Velly happy. And now we feed my buds. I take you with me. . . ."

"You go Missee Lee's island?" asked the Taicoon presently.

"We were on an island," said Titty.

"You go Missee Lee's temple?"

"Was it a temple?" said Titty. "I'm sorry. We really didn't know."

"Missee Lee know evellything," said the Taicoon. "Tomollow you go see Missee Lee. Plisoners. All my plisoners go see Missee Lee tomollow. Why you go Missee Lee's island?

"Missee Lee know too much." And then, with a flap of the hand as if to change the subject, he turned once more to the business of feeding grasshoppers to his larks.

"What's happened?" asked Roger when he got a chance.

"I don't know," said Titty. "But it's something to do with Missee Lee. That was her island we were on. And that house. . . ."

"Oh gosh," said Roger. "And I drew a picture in her book."

Unheralded Meeting

"Belong see plenty more buds," said the Taicoon and gave an order.

The procession was on its way, marching up out of the hollow, and across the open country.

And then Titty saw them, two white specks moving on the scorched grassland far below.

"Ahoy," she shouted, with a hail that was meant to be a long one but was cut off short as a jolt of the donkey crashed her teeth together.

The Taicoon turned in his chair. The procession stopped.

"It's John and Susan," cried Titty, "down there."

"Ahoy," yelled Roger.

One of the small white figures waved a hand.

"Our brother and sister," explained Titty to the Taicoon.

John and Susan, with the two guards, were climbing wearily up towards the road. Their faces were covered with dust except where they were streaked with sweat.

"Oh Roger, Roger," panted Susan. "And Titty. . . ."

John went straight up to the Taicoon. "Please," he said. "We want help at once. A man and two girls have been captured by pirates. . . ."

The Taicoon stared at him, not understanding.

"But he's got them himself," said Titty. "We're going to see them now."

"But we've seen them," said John. "They were carrying Captain Flint along in a cage like a hencoop, and Nancy and Peggy had their hands tied behind their backs. . . ."

"You been Missee Lee's island," said the Taicoon.

"That was her dictionary," said Roger. "And her Primus."

"Plisoners," said the Taicoon briefly. "You see Missee Lee tomollow."

"Tiger town," said the Chinese who was walking at the head of Titty's donkey. The road was dropping from the rocky bare hillside towards green rice fields and bamboo woods. They could see a brown wall and green roofs.

"Not much like a town," said Roger. Another road joined the one they were on, which now ran straight between the rice fields to a high brown gateway in the wall. As the man with the tiger banner passed under the gateway, the procession slowed to a walk, and a great gong or bell boomed overhead. Boom. . . . Boom. . . . Boom. . . . Four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. . . . Men with rifles presented arms.

"That must be a salute," thought Titty. "Head of everything?" she asked, pointing to the Taicoon, swaying before her in his chair. The one-time cook did not understand her. "King?" said Titty. "General?"

The one-time cook looked almost frightened. He shook his head. "Chang, velly gleat man," he said. "Chang, ten gong Taicoon. But . . ." He lowered his voice . . . "Missee Lee number one. Missee Lee, twenty-two gong Taicoon."

"Is she here?" asked Titty. He shook his head.

Again a gong sounded ten times. Men with rifles ran out to meet them. They passed through into a dusty courtyard with one-story houses all round it. At the far corner of the yard a small crowd was standing before one of the houses. A man in a black skull-cap, with a revolver slung from a belt about his middle, left the crowd and came to speak to the Taicoon, who was getting out of his chair which had been set down before a large house on the opposite side of the courtyard. The Taicoon listened and pointed to his prisoners. The grasshopper hunters were carrying the bird-cages into the house. The Taicoon, with his canary, turned to follow them. He stopped a moment and spoke to Titty.

"He show you San Flancisco," he said, nodding towards the crowd. "Then we go hear my buds. No belong sing when sun go down." He turned away and went up the steps into the house.

Surprise for the Captain

The man with the revolver beckoned and walked across the courtyard. John, Susan, Titty and Roger followed him. He shouted an order and the crowd made room, though hands shot out from all sides to feel the prisoners' clothes. They were looking at a grille of iron bars, like the front of a cage at the zoo. For a moment they could see nothing behind the bars, but then, looking into the darkness at the back, they saw Captain Flint, sitting on the ground, asleep, with his back against the wall.

"Hey! Captain Flint!" cried cried Titty.

Captain Flint opened his eyes, leapt to his feet and in a moment was at the bars.

"Gosh!" he said. "You got ashore all right. John, Susan, Titty, Roger. All the lot of you. Bless my soul and I haven't had a minute without wondering what I was to say to your mother. That fine lad, standing behind you, picked us up and wouldn't stop to look for you. And it blew that night. Were you picked up by another of 'em? We're in a fix yet, but who cares what happens now?"

"Where are Nancy and Peggy?" asked John.

"In the lock-up," said Captain Flint.

"Hi! Captain!" Nancy's voice came from somewhere close by. And then, "Barbecued billygoats! Jibbooms and Bobstays. Ten thousand million cheers! Shiver my timbers! Keep still, Peggy! It's the Swallows. Here."

The Chinese with the revolver was smiling upwards. They looked up and saw Nancy's face behind the bars of a small square window above their heads.

"Where's Peggy?" said Roger.

"You can't see her just for a minute," said Nancy, "I'm standing on her shoulders. Don't jiggle about," she added, looking down. "It's the Swallows, the whole lot of them."

"Ask them how they got here." They heard Nancy's voice.

"We landed on an island," said Roger.

"We did lots better." They heard Nancy's voice again. "We got picked up by pirates. We were in a pirate fight. Oh, look here, Peggy, I can't tell them unless I can see their mugs. . . ."

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

Titty and Roger were guarding the dinghies, Swallow and Amazon, while Susan and John followed the tracks of Nancy and Peggy along the shore. The dinghies, drifting with their passengers in the China Sea after the schooner Wild Cat foundered, had become separated during the night. In the Amazon were Nancy, Peggy and Captain Flint. The Swallow, with Susan, Titty, John, Roger, and the pets, Gibber, the monkey, and Polly, the parrot, had reached the shore of a small island. Its passengers spent the night in a tiny house they found, and next morning kept a lookout for the other boat. They spied Amazon, with Nancy and Peggy aboard, and followed it to a creek where they found the boat beached and the girls gone.

Letters From Overseas

Our Mail Bag

Our overseas correspondents are still keeping up their interest in the Mail Bag. We are delighted to receive their letters and send them along to the girls and boys to whom they are written. Here are a few paragraphs from a letter that came for a Mail Bag correspondent from a 12-year-old girl in Stafford, England:

"I should love to know all about the United States of America, how you live, what school is like and if the war has made any difference to you. It has made a lot of difference to us, of course, but we have got used to it and hardly remember the peace days, but we do not do at all badly. We get enough to eat and quite a few luxuries.

"Mummy was able to let me have a little party for Christmas. There were 12 of us and it was a lot of fun preparing, because things are a little scarce. For weeks we collected little presents, so that each little girl had something in the treasure hunt; we waited in a queue for biscuits and jellies. My Granma sent me some icing sugar which she must have had a long time, also some butter. Mummy made cakes for the party, another friend gave me four eggs, and we made each little girl a pretty little paper hat and so you see, as well as the party, we had lots of fun preparing. On the day of the party we had such an abundance of good things that it was hard to think there was a war on, but we are all certain that it will end soon and be a much better world after.

"Have you got air-raid shelters? We in the country have what we call Morrison Shelters; they have a flat top which is used as a table and inside is a bed which holds, with a push, all four of us, and it is in the dining room. We have not had any air raids here but plenty of warnings and flares over, but the nearest bombs have been three miles away. We went to Liverpool to visit some friends for a week end and got caught in an air raid there. They have Anderson shelters in the garden and we spent the night in ours. The people there have had so many raids that they take little notice, but the first ten minutes to us seemed terrible, then we got used to the noise and went to sleep.

"I thought of a little poem while I was in the shelter; it was really written by a little boy in London during an air raid in the last war:

"God is our refuge don't be afraid,
He will protect us all through the raid,
When danger threatens we never need fear
He watches His children till the sound of 'All Clear.' "

"I would like to correspond with girls abroad, particularly in America," writes Anne B. M. (12), of Surrey, England. "I am interested in stamp collecting, embroidery and roller skating. I go to boarding school in the north of England; we go for our walks beside the lakes."

Barbara Anne G. (15), of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, would like to add to her friends through correspondence. "My hobby is collecting china dogs," she writes. "At present, I have 50 of them, but my hobby is just starting. I also love music and dancing."

Audrey B. (17), of Rutherford, New Jersey, would like to make more friends through the Mail Bag. She is especially interested in sports. "I have made several new friends through the Mail Bag, and during the Thanksgiving holidays, I met one of them," she writes. "She was just as I had expected, but still I got a big thrill out of seeing her in person."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Completing the Stick Model

By Freeman Cleaves

Before preparing an eight-inch propeller for the Air Youth advanced stick model which we started to build last week, see that both ends of the selected straight-grained propeller block have about the same weight and texture. A good test is to balance the center of the block across a wire.

Square off the block, lay it flat on the work-bench, and draw intersecting diagonal lines from corner to corner across its widest face. Turn the block over and draw similar diagonals on the opposite face. Now insert a fine wire nail or needle through the block at the points at which the lines meet.

Draw Diagonal Lines

Next, draw single diagonal lines along the butt ends of the block. Holding the end of the block in the left hand, draw a line diagonally downward from the upper right-hand corner toward the palm of your hand. Turn the block around, grasp the opposite end, and repeat the line. Be sure these two diagonal lines are drawn in opposite directions. A simple test is to lay a pencil along the diagonal held away from you. If the pencil points in the opposite direction from the diagonal on the end of the block held toward you, the lines are correctly drawn (see lines AB in drawing).

Next, draw lines indicating the width of the propeller hub, parallel to the side of the block.

To mark the portion of the block which is to be cut away, draw pencil lines from each diagonal on the face of the block, making the lines run parallel to the length about ⅛ inch from the hole made at the intersection of the lines.

Turn the block up on its narrow end and use a sharp knife to cut several notches in toward the diagonals, so that when carving out the face the wood will split off at the notches without following the grain. Carve the block with the motion toward you and carve from the end of the block toward the center.

Now turn the block over and cut out the opposite side. Hold the uncarved blade part in the palm of your hand and take off a thin shaving with each slice.

Shape the inner or convex blade face with a scooping motion of the knife and sandpaper the sections into the desired depth of camber (aerodynamic curve). Turn the block over and cut off the reverse side, or concave surface. After reaching an average depth of ¼ inch, sandpaper the blade to the desired thickness. Be sure to leave enough wood in the center part of the propeller to permit the wire shaft to be bent back into it without weakening the unit. Smooth off all surfaces with fine sandpaper.

Last week we left the wing and elevator drying after spraying the covering lightly with water. Now cement the wing to the wing mount and attach the wire clips. Cement the elevator and rudder in place and insert the rear hook into the motor stick. Cement the metal thrust bearing to the front of the motor stick and reinforce it with cotton thread. Hook the landing gear to the motor stick, but do not cement it into place until after the plane has been tested.

Attach the Propeller

The propeller must now be attached to the fuselage. Insert the wire shaft by guiding it into the wood of the hub and bending it back. The washers, usually with a bead placed between them, are placed on the shaft and the rubber is connected to the shaft and the rear hook.

Now the plane is ready for testing. After inspecting every part, test it for balance by placing the first finger of each hand near the wing tips about a third of the distance back from the leading edge. If the nose points downward, move the wing forward; if the nose points upward when balancing, move the wing back. Give the rubber about 30 winds. If the plane dives sharply or sinks in the first test, move the wing forward and warp up the leading edges. If it rises sharply and noses down into a dive, move the wing upward. In extreme cases, the trailing edges may be warped up to correct this fault.

(This is the seventh of 12 articles on model airplane building which are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

'Homemade' Electricity

Try It Out Yourself—20

By Frank Gillard

Here is a very easy experiment for you to do. Take a fountain pen, or a comb, and rub it vigorously to and fro on your coat sleeve for a moment. Then put it near a very tiny piece of paper lying on the table. The pen, or comb, will attract the paper, and it will cling on quite tightly. Sometimes, if you wait for a minute, the piece of paper falls away again as if it had changed its mind.

Now why does this happen? The answer is that it is all due to electricity. One of the easiest ways of making electricity is by friction—by rubbing suitable things together. Two very good materials for the job are vulcanite (which is what your comb, and your pen, are probably made of) and wool. Glass and silk make another very good pair.

There are two kinds of this frictional electricity. We name them positive and negative. When something charged with positive electricity is brought near an object charged with the negative kind, the two things attract each other. But, if two lots of positive electricity are brought together, they repel, that is, they move apart. So also do two negatively charged bodies.

Now in our experiment, the comb, or pen, was charged with negative electricity by the rubbing. So it attracted the paper. But, after a time, some of this negative electricity passed from the vulcanite onto the paper, and they were then both negatively charged, so they repelled each other, and the paper fell off again.

Glass on Silk

You can try the same experiment, using a glass article which you have rubbed with silk. This makes positive electricity. Put a feather near the glass, and it will be attracted. Probably, later on it will be repelled again.

By the way, none of these experiments which we are discussing today will succeed unless you have your materials perfectly dry, and it is always better if they can be slightly warm, too.

You can have a good deal of amusement by cutting out little paper figures from thin paper, and suspending them on silken threads from a wooden, glass, or vulcanite rod. Rub a vulcanite pen on your sleeve and put it near one of the figures. See how the figure dances towards the pen. The vulcanite charges the figure with negative electricity, and so it dances back again.

Then bring up a glass which you have rubbed with silk. The positive electricity on the glass will attract the figure, and it will dance forward. But, after a moment, it will become positively charged, and dance away again. Then hang two figures side by side. Electrify both, either with the pen or the glass, and see them fly apart, because they are charged with the same kind of electricity. Then electrify one with the pen and the other with the glass. That will make them dance together again.

As the Sparks Fly

Take your cat into a dark room and stroke its warm fur with the back of your hand. You can often see and hear little electric sparks caused by the electricity which you make as your dry skin and especially your finger nails rub on the cat's warm fur.

You can make your own lightning in another way, too. Lay a sheet of paper on a wooden table, and rub it well with a warm, woollen cloth. Put a small bunch of keys in the middle of it, and lift it up by two opposite corners. Get someone to put the knuckle of his forefinger close to the keys, and if everything goes according to plan you should see the electricity coming away from them with such a rush that a bright spark is formed.

(This is the last of 20 articles on tricks you can try out yourself, which have appeared on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays, beginning on Oct. 2, 1941.)

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Symphony Preview—Miss Swarthout in Recital—News of the Stage

Koussevitzky to Present Barber's Violin Concerto

By Winthrop P. Tryon

American composers mean to try everything, going with especial zeal after the impossible; wherefore it should be regarded as mere matter of course if Samuel Barber, whom Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, particularly champions, makes a sally into the field of the violin concerto. Mr. Barber submits a work in that form at the meetings of the Boston Symphony subscribers tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening, Ruth Posselt taking the solo part and Dr. Koussevitzky conducting.

In general observation, few even of the masters have ventured extensively in the violin concerto realm. They have not, indeed, piled one violin concerto on another as they have piled symphony upon symphony. Minor composers, truly enough, have tossed them off at a certain rate; but Beethoven stands on the single matchless example of his Concerto in D major. Mendelssohn escapes being a back number by his Concerto in E minor. Brahms bothers soloists, conductors, orchestral players, and critics with his heavily fashioned but gloriously conceived Concerto in D major. Tchaikovsky continues a subject of controversy with his Concerto in D major.

* * *

Whatever the reason, the greater the man, the less the presumption on this line. Nevertheless, a plentiful number of works bearing the title of concerto for violin and orchestra can be found in old catalogues, and a modern composer will find himself among a large fraternity of the forgotten in case he turns out something that fails. The renowned violinists of the first half of the nineteenth century had no hesitation about shaping up a cycle of studies on the three-movement order for use at their public displays with orchestra. Most such efforts have become shadows in the twilight, or have vanished altogether into darkness, though occasionally one is called back by a historically inclined artist, and is re-examined and put to a season's use in recital.

Fortunately, no doubt, for the musical awakening that began after World War No. 1, American composers entertain more desire to speak what is in their hearts than to contrive pretentious architectural types on Old World models; and accordingly we have Mr. Barber giving us a communication through the agency of the solo violin and the orchestra with the same straightforwardness that he would through any other, and taking his chances on how he comes out for either praise or blame.

* * *

His work stands regularly in three divisions—Allegro moderato, Andante, and Presto in moto perpetuo. It may be described as written in a group of keys, rather than, old-school fashion, in a special key. The music, however, discloses no freakish uncenteredness or disregard of key relationships after the so-called modern way. In all honesty, the composer's procedure is of a kind that respects the rights and the dignity of the classic orchestra; and yet it does so without imitating conventional patterns or repeating past formulae. Fair to say, the music is high-minded, ingratiating, and polite, without being bumptious, trivial, or insincere.

To consider it in brief detail, the opening movement is referred to by those who have heard it as "lyrical," which would seem to mean that it is permeated with feeling somewhat akin to the romantic. Should not that always be true of the violin, which helped so much to bring the romantic in and which does so much to keep romance from going out? Still, if the first movement is lyrical, it contains some lively and witty passages which vary the mood.

The middle movement, as the most casual glance at the score reveals, is a song, possessing individual drive and revealing the composer's gift for invention. An air for the violin, it seems to carry an original outline, palpitating, never settling down to a level of sentimentality, and throughout aspiring.

The final movement starts off and keeps on with a stir. Both the solo part and the orchestral accompaniment look at the same time hard to play and not difficult of execution, if such a contradiction will pass; being written, obviously, for brilliant effect and yet worth all the trouble required for performance.

Mr. Barber's concerto, though new to Boston, is familiar to the Boston Symphony men, having been played by them last summer in the Berkshire Festival concerts, and having been kept in hand since. Only lately it was presented at a Providence, R. I., concert under the direction of Richard Burgin, the assistant conductor, with Mme. Posselt as the soloist.

Erich Leinsdorf

Conductor of the Wagnerian operas in the Metropolitan Opera Association's Bostonian engagement at the Metropolitan Theater beginning Thursday, March 19.

Opera Star In Musicale At the Statler

Most singers arrange their programs for an effect of climax about two-thirds of the way along; but Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, appearing at the Boston Morning Musicales in the Hotel Statler Ballroom yesterday, with Lester Hodges as her accompanist, put the climax first. Wrong thing to do, by the rules; but few things are interesting in music that do not contradict conventions at some point. Then, some listeners might plausibly contend that Miss Swarthout did move to a peak in the regular way, placing songs of an unfamiliar sort and of a type peculiarly suited to her talents after the intermission.

It is largely a question of what we account important. Ordinarily, perhaps, the old classic pieces with which the artist started off would be called exercises upon which to warm up the voice and to prepare for a quarter of an hour of real work. But in another view, the Recitative and air, "Lascia ch'io pianga," from "Rinaldo," by Handel, is a perfect vocal study, exploring the possibilities of tone, style, and expression as only music of the early part of the eighteenth century can explore them. When Miss Swarthout put that piece behind her, she either had, or had not, proved herself to her discerning audience a singer. Whatever might come afterward could serve to cover defects or to display special powers of entertainment, but could hardly add to, or take away from, her ranking as a mezzo-soprano.

Another old air that brought back its period was "Come Again, Sweet Love," by Dowland. What was she, standing there in gray and green by the piano, but singing to the playing of a lute? We wait a long time for such a moment as this to come. The voice wants a peculiar veiling, as though it were sounding in a distant room, for a piece of the sort.

Miss Swarthout made the spaces of the ballroom echo ever so romantically with the "Connais-tu le pays?" and the Gavotte from "Mignon," by Thomas, as was to be hoped. In the midst of all, she made an expedition into the field of folksong, presenting airs of the Auvergne, arranged by Canteloube; "Cantiga de Ninar," by the Brazilian composer, Mignone; "La Zagalina," by Tabuyo, and "Romance de Solita," in Bizet style, by Pittaluga.

Concluding on a plan that seems obligatory with American singers, she offered pieces by her fellow countrymen. These took in "The Linden Tree" of Griffes, Schumannesque in manner but sincere in sentiment; Ave Maria from "Ramuntcho," written according to regular opera formulas; "Sing, O My Heart," by Kingsford, conceived on standard song-recital lines; "The Pasture," by Naginski, of genuine idyllic impression, and "Miranda," by Hageman, a finishing piece of the kind that the composer, who formerly went about much on the concert circuit as an accompanist to singers, would be expected to produce. **W. P. T.**

Bruno

The Martins in 'My Dear Public'

Rogers Sisters, Hugh Martin, and Ralph Blane, in the musical comedy coming to the Colonial Monday. The Messrs. Martin and Blane wrote the words and music for George Abbott's "Best Foot Forward."

Actors in Uniform

By the Associated Press

New York, March 5

Actors Equity Association said today that almost one third of its eligible members were serving in the nation's armed forces.

E. John Kennedy, chairman of the service men's committee, said a survey showed that of 1,000 members eligible for military service nearly 300 were in uniform and others were joining up at the rate of eight or ten a week.

Concert Programs

The first Boston hearing of the Sixth Symphony of Shostakovitch and the appearance of Yehudi Menuhin as soloist in the Beethoven Violin Concerto will mark the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on March 20-21, following next week's trip to New York and other cities.

* * *

Rubinstein Program

Artur Rubinstein at his recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon will play Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata; Brahms' Intermezzo op. 117, Intermezzo in C, op. 119, and Rhapsody in B minor, op. 79; Chopin's Ballade op. 47, a Mazurka, a Nocturne, and the Polonaise op. 53, and items by Poulenc, Ravel, Falla, and Stravinsky.

* * *

Katherine Baxter

Katherine Baxter, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, evening of March 17, with a program including a Bach-Busoni Chorale-Prelude, the Bach Prelude and Fugue in G sharp minor, Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, op. 2 no. 2, a Brahms group, and works by Poulenc, Granados, Prokofieff, and Chopin.

* * *

Women's Symphony

The program of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, for its concert in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, includes Bach's Prelude in G minor transcribed by G. Hagopian; Sibelius' "Pelleas and Melisande"; Mozart's Clarinet Concerto in A major (David Glazer, soloist); Joseph Wagner's new Sea Pictures, "From the North Shore," dedicated to Mr. Thiede, and Schubert's Symphony in B flat.

Times Studio

Bidu Sayao

To sing the role of Rosina in Rossini's "Barber of Seville," to be given by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater, Saturday evening, March 21.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

My Dear Public—Irving Caesar's new musical, scheduled for the Colonial beginning Monday, March 9. Mitzi Green, Cora Witherspoon, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Charles Dale, the Revuers and the Martins are among those listed for the cast. Joseph Pevney is to direct the book, and Carl Randall the dances. Albert Johnson has been commissioned to design the settings.

Tobacco Road—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, March 9. Fourth engagement of the play in Boston.

Hellzapoppin—At the Majestic, beginning Tuesday, March 10. Revised edition of the Olsen and Johnson revue which made its inconspicuous debut in Boston in the early autumn of 1938 and then proceeded to New York to become a Broadway institution. Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton now head the cast. Seat sale began today.

On the Horizon

The Rivals—At the Boston Opera House, beginning March 16. Revival of the Sheridan comedy, presented by the Theater Guild, directed by Eva LeGallienne, starring Mary Boland, Bobby Clark, and Walter Hampden. Settings and costumes are by Watson Barratt. The revival opened in New York on Jan. 14. The engagement here is for a single week.

Watch on the Rhine—Lillian Hellman's play, at the Colonial beginning on Monday, March 16, as one of the series of subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and Mady Christians are in the cast.

The Corn Is Green—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 4. Emlyn Williams' play, about a schoolteacher in Wales, which received the New York critics' award as the best play from abroad last season. Ethel Barrymore heads the cast.

Camera Show

Photographs by members of the Camera Associates of the Boston City Club are on view at Symphony Hall and may be seen during concert times, this week and next. Several specimens each of the work of a dozen photographers reveal the improvements and discoveries which come with years of practice. The prints show the scope of interest in subject and mood. Landscapes and personal portraits prevail. Each subject has its own set of problems.

The exhibits include some charming portraits of people in informal characteristic moments. There is a touch of humor here, wistfulness there. Naturalism is the objective of the camera artist and he pursues it indefatigably. He seeks no embellishments, no extra attractions, but stakes all on good, clear, penetrating characterization. Notable portraits are contributed by F. F. Pease, George H. Kelley, Jr., and Gordon Hicks.

The landscapes and marines are remarkable for restraint. There are several fine prints which record the New England scene. Among them are photographs by Hermann C. Lythgoe, A. B. Edwards, and George W. Slade. Other exhibitors are Phileas A. Racicot, J. W. Wattles, Jr., Louis A. Jones, J. E. Kellner, Richard D. Kimball. There is included a portrait by the late John Garo. **D. A.**

At Copley Society

Until March 13 there will be on exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, portraits by Charlotte Hunnewell Lamson. Most of the exhibits are crayon drawings. They are executed in a trim, confident, and agreeable manner. They show a sense of security with tools. The sitters are characterized with amiability within the conventions that have been set for this genre of graphic personal portraiture.

Bruno Walter in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Bruno Walter inaugurated his series of eight concerts by directing the sixth pair of Philharmonic events in the Auditorium on Feb. 5. A capacity audience gave him a thunderous welcome and sat entranced throughout a program that included the first Coast performance of David Stanley Smith's "Credo." There were also the Overture to Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," delicately etched; Mozart's Symphony No. 39, in E flat (K543), and Schubert's Symphony, No. 7, in C.

It was a rare occasion for devotees of Mozart's music. There is nothing fastidious in Walter's Mozart; it is natural and direct in its simplicity.

The "Credo" by Dean Smith, first performed under Walter's direction in New York last November, is a work of serious moment, composed as a musical declaration of faith in the abiding spiritual values underlying our civilization. Less profound in its utterance than might be expected, it is, nevertheless, often communicative in its idealism. Mr. Smith has utilized the "long phrase" with masterly skill, employing the various instruments of the orchestra with fine effect.

The previous pair of concerts, Jan. 22 and 23, increased the stature of Alfred Wallenstein as conductor. It was his second and last appearance, and in an all-Russian program he won high honors. Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2 in E minor, Op. 27, set a high goal which was fully achieved. Rachmaninoff speaks out of a mighty consciousness, sometimes in lengthy parables, but always sincerely. Wallenstein, conducting without score, plumbed beneath the surface and revealed much of the hidden depths. Arensky's Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky was delicately and sensitively played and the familiar "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasy by Tchaikovsky, superbly performed.

There was also a first hearing in these concerts of a Suite from the Ballet, "The Golden Age," by Shostakovitch. The famous Russian evidently had his tongue in his cheek when he penned this musical caricature of capitalistic society. It is somewhat raucous in its delineation and one has the feeling that Mr. Shostakovitch very much resembles little Jack Horner in his pride over having "pulled out a plum" of such evident implications! Anyway, a well-dressed audience seemed to enjoy it.

20th Century-Fox

Betty Grable

In "Song of the Islands," moving today from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Co. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, soloist. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:20, 5:45, 9:25. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 4, 7:50.

Fenway—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 12:56, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward. Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan and Robert Cummings. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol, the Merry Macs, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 10:10. "No Hands On the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues — China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad," "Main Street on the March," "Sittin' Pretty," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Trans-Lux—
"Law of the Jungle," Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:30, 8:50. "Black Dragon," Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 6.
Allston: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Pennies from Heaven," Bing Crosby. "Convoy." 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 7:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:50, 5:05, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.
University: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston. 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.
Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:17. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:30, 7:10, 10:07.
Park: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Design for Living," "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:54, 6:00. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon. 3:34, 9:49.
Hyde Park: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:15. "Target for Tonight." 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:40, 4:52, 7:50. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:04, 6:11, 9:18.
Mystic: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 3:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 3:30, 7, 9:58.
Maplewood: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:10, 9. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:35, 8:25. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Johnny Downs. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:35, 9:30. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:05, 6:33, 9:20. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 3:25, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Remember the Day," Claudett Colbert and John Payne. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Escape to Glory." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Target for Tonight," "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Officer and the Lady," Roger Pryor and Rochelle Hudson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, and John Howard. 2:07, 7:52. "Bahamas Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:33, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 3 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bahamas Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Lady for a Day," M. Robson and G. Farrell. "Mercy Island," R. Middleton and O. Kruger. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 8:15. All seats reserved.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Miliand. 3:43, 8:03. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 9:17, 6:30, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
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Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON
MAUREEN O'HARA
Co-Feature
NIAGARA FALLS
MARJORIE WOODWORTH • TOM BROWN

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	375,670
1942 volume to date	22,030,456
1941 volume to date	23,048,435

Stocks Again Drop to Lower Levels Today

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The war news today again received the principal blame for lower stock market trends.

While steels, rails, utilities and motors held declines to small amounts, a number of specialties were relatively weak from the start. At the close a smattering of losses ranging from 2 to about 7 points were in evidence. There were numerous new lows for the past year or longer. Dealings, slow most of the session, picked up at intervals. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Depressing bulletins from the battle fronts of Java and Burma, more than anything else, tended to restrain potential share buyers. Reports of Russian successes against the Nazis and MacArthur's blast at Japanese warships in the Philippines were only partially an offset.

U. S. Rubber preferred dropped about 7 points to a new 1942 low on the dividend deferment but eventually retrieved a portion of this.

In the lagging class were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Union Pacific, U. S. Rubber common, Kennecott, American Can, Standard Oil (NJ), du Pont and Johns-Manville.

Prices were ragged in the curb. Up occasionally were American Gas, Glen Alden Coal and Creole Petroleum. Republic Aviation and Niagara Hudson power slipped.

Bond Trend Narrow

A general mixture of small gains and losses reduced the bond market to a trendless, narrow affair today.

Going into the final hour a few rails held on to gains of fractions to around a point but they were in the minority. Substantial turnover in several New Haven issues provided the principal feature.

Included in the group able to hold above water most of the time were New Haven convertible 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Pacific first 5s.

Moving narrowly either way of Wednesday's final prices were, among others, Wabash first 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, St. Paul 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Firestone Tire 3s and International Telephone 4½s.

U. S. Governments underwent little change on either the stock exchange or over the counter but the undertone remained steady.

Small gains and losses were about evenly divided in the foreign dollar department.

Stock Prices Soft In London Market

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Prices were soft in a number of departments of the stock market today.

Industrials finished generally easier. Home rails were inactive and oils tended lower. Among Kaffirs both development and dividend paying issues closed well under the previous day's closing levels. Diamond and copper shares also lost ground. Rubbers were quiet.

A lower trend ruled in the international list but South American bonds were a firm exception.

Paper Makers Asked Not to Raise Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Price Administration requested approximately 200 manufacturers of Kraft converting papers, coarse sulphite paper and tissue papers not to increase their prices beyond levels of last Oct. 1-15.

A favorable response from virtually every manufacturer is anticipated, OPA said, adding that when agreements were finally executed, prices probably would be stabilized at about present levels on most grades.

WPB Curtails Use of Vital Metals in Fire Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has curtailed sharply the amount of copper, aluminum, chromium, zinc and a dozen other strategic metals which may be used in fire protective equipment.

The order, effective immediately, sets forth a restricted number of products, such as extinguishers for airplanes, automatic fire alarm systems and others, in which some of the materials may be used, and bars all other uses, in an effort to conserve critical materials for war production.

The order also limits production of foam extinguishers to the number required for the protection of gasoline or other hazardous liquids.

Dog Food Firm Plans To Dehydrate Product

OTTUMWA, Iowa (AP)—John Morrell & Co., which claims to be the largest American packer of dog food, announced it has solved the packaging problem and soon will produce its prepared dog ration in dehydrated form.

The War Production Board banned further canning of dog food to save metal and canning halted here last week.

The new food will require addition of water. The company packs Red Heart Dog Food.

President T. Henry Foster said newspapers will form the backbone of a substantial campaign to promote the dehydrated food.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	43¼	Abbott (1.60a)	4	42¾	42	42	−1¼
108⅛	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	107¾	107½	107½	
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
7½	6⅜	Adams Ex (.60g)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19	19	19	M'r 4
11⅜	10⅞	Addressog (1)	1	11	11	11	−⅜
38¼	32½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	34	33½	33½	−1
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	12	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	1	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
6	4¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅜
17	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	Feb26
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅛e	6	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
5½	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	4½	4¼	4½	M'r 4
149	128½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	7	131½	130	131	M'r 4
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 2
14¼	13½	Allied Strs .15e	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Allied Stores	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
81	74	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74	74	74	M'r 4
30½	27½	Allis-Ch M 1¼g	6	27¾	27½	27⅝	
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¾e	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1½	1½	1½	M'r 2
18⅞	17⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17	17	17	−⅜
56	51	Amerada Pet (2)	3	50½	49½	49½	−1½
23⅜	21	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	−¼
48¾	39½	Am Airlines 1½g	21	39½	37⅜	37⅜	−1¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .30e	1	6⅜	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
5¼	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4	4	4	−⅛
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	9	30½	30	30¼	
1⅜	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	2	61⅜	61	61	−⅞
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	M'r 4
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
73⅜	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71⅜	71½	71½	
20½	18	Am Ch & C (⅝e)	6	18⅛	18	18⅜	−⅜
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	M'r 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	72⅝	72¼	72¼	+ ⅝
5⅜	4½	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb26
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	M'r 2
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1½e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	M'r 4
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb27
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	21	21	21	−1½
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	25¼	25	25	−⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 3
32	27	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	28	28	28	
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 4
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb27
46½	37	Am Home(3.40a)	3	38	38	38	−½
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 3
26¼	25¾	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 3
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6⅞	7	Jan21
10¼	8¼	Am Locomotive	13	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
89½	85	Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	88	88⅛	88	−½
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅜
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	6	5⅛	5	5	
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¾e)	36	23½	21⅞	21½	−2
⅛	⅜	Am Power & Lt	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
26¼	21½	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	13	22½	20½	21	−1½
22	18⅞	APL $5 pf $1.56k	5	19	17⅜	17⅜	−1½
4⅞	4¼	Am Rad & S .15e	22	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	2	11	10¾	10¾	−⅛
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 4
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 3
43	38⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	9	39	38¾	38¾	−⅜
147	144	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	−⅜
34¼	32¼	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33	33	33	−½
20⅞	19⅛	Am St Fdrs(½e)	11	19¾	19½	19⅝	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 4
21¼	17	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'r 4
97⅛	89	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89	88½	89	+1¾
21½	17¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	
134¾	123	Am Tel & Tel(9)	28	127⅛	125¾	125¾	−2⅛
49¾	44⅜	Am Tob (1e)	6	44⅞	44	44	−⅛
50¾	45¾	Am Tob B (1e)	8	45¾	45	45	−⅜
143⅝	135	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	Feb28
5	4½	Am Type Fdrs	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
27	23⅞	Am Viscose(½e)	28	24¾	24	24	−⅜
116⅛	111⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	112½	112¼	112⅜	−¼
3¼	2½	Am Water Wks	23	2¾	2½	2½	−⅛
70¾	65	Am¹WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	2	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
76⅜	71	Am Wool pf 12g	4	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	−⅛
5⅞	4	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 4
50	45½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
28⅝	26	Anaconda (⅝e)	13	26⅞	26½	26⅝	−⅛
17	13½	Anchor H (.90g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¾
10	8¼	Angles Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅜	1⅛	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb24
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
111½	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	Armour Ill	34	3¼	3¼	3¼	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	3	66	65½	65½	−½
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	9	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
7¼	6⅞	Arnold C (⅓e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 3
6¾	5½	Assd Dry Goods	7	5½	5¼	5¼	−¼
77½	70	Assd D G 1pf(6)	2	72	72	72	−½
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	−3
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	43	37¾	36½	36½	−1¼
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	9	70	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅜
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	13	24½	23½	23½	−⅜
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	36½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 4
23½	19⅞	Atl Refining (1)	10	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	−⅜
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	5	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	49½	49½	49½	M'r 3
70	59¼	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¾	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 3
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 3
4⅛	3⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
14¾	12¾	Bald Loco ct	13	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 4
9⅞	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	6	8	8	8	
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	9⅛	9	9	−⅜
18⅛	15	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	2	16	16	16	−⅛
19⅜	18	Bayuk Cig (1⅜)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
24⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅝
104¾	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
100¾	81	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	82½	82½	82½	+1½
73⅜	63¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	5	36¼	35¾	35¾	−¾
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 2
24¼	20¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 4
66⅞	58½	Beth Steel (1½e)	9	60⅞	60¼	60⅝	−⅛
121	116¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	M'r 2
22½	20	Bigelow-S (½e)	3	20½	20	20	−½
19¾	17⅜	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 2
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	6	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
21½	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	4	17¾	17½	17½	−⅛
31⅜	26	Bohn Al&B (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
20⅝	19½	Borden Co (.30e)	22	20	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
23⅝	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	13	22⅞	22¼	22½	−⅜
2½	1⅜	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 4
30⅝	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	36	36	Feb20
18½	17⅜	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18⅝	Feb18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	M'r 3
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	8	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
45¼	31⅝	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32	32	32	−⅛
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 3
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
14	12	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	4	12¼	12	12¼	M'r 3
8⅞	7⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	8⅛	7¾	7¾	−⅜
3⅜	2¾	Budd Mfg	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
23	19½	Bullard Co (2)	5	20⅞	20½	20⅝	−1⅛
26	24½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 4
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	3	18	18	18	
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	M'r 3
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .80a	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
20⅜	19⅛	But Bros pf (1½)	4	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
8¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	7	7	7	M'r 4
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1⅓)	21	17⅝	17½	17⅝	−⅛
50⅝	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¾e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35⅞	35½	35½	Feb25
2½	1¾	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb10
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S 2½g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 3
3	2⅜	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 3
69	63½	Case (JI) (7g)	3	64¼	64	64	−⅜
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Celanese (⅛e)	11	19½	18⅜	18½	−1
8¼	7¼	Celotex (1)	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
23⅜	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	−⅛
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅜
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	5	16	16	16	
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	28⅜	28	29⅛	−⅜
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	M'r 3
19	16½	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 3
17	16	Champ P&F(⅛e)	2	16½	16½	16½	−¼
7½	6¼	Checker Cab	2	6½	6½	6½	M'r 3
36¾	33	Ches & Ohio (3a)	41	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	−⅜
98	95½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	95½	95½	M'r 3
4	3½	Ches Corp	6	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 3
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	−1⅛
28¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
12⅜	9½	Chi Great W pf	6	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	−⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	16¼	16	16¼	−⅛
39⅜	37	Chi P'n cv pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb26
52	50	C P T pr pf (3½)	1	50⅜	50½	50½	−¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	Feb26
9⅛	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 4
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	2	13½	13¼	13½	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
52⅛	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	39	51½	50⅝	50⅝	−1
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	7	10¼	10	10¼	M'r 4
2⅝	2⅜	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	33⅛	33	Feb28
29	25½	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25¼	25½	25½	M'r 4
44	37⅛	Climax M (1.20a)	30	37½	35	35½	−4⅞
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	33¼	33	33	−⅛
70½	59¼	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	60¾	60	60	−1⅜
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57⅛	57½	Feb26
13⅜	12⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
108½	102⅜	Colg-P pf (4½)	4	103	102½	102⅝	Feb26
14¾	12¾	Collins & A (¼e)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
18½	15¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
13⅜	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	5	10¼	10	10	−⅛
21	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	M'r 4
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	40	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
54	45¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	45	44	44	−2
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
36½	24	Colum P pf (3¾)	5	28¼	26⅜	26⅜	
72	66¼	Colum Carb (1e)	7	64	64	64	−2¼
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
100	94	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	Feb28
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	12	24¼	24	24¼	−⅛
102½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	Feb25
9⅜	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	195	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
44⅛	37	Com&Sou pf (3)	15	38¼	32	32½	−4⅛
23⅜	20¼	Com Edis (1.20)	50	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	−⅝
3⅛	2½	Conde Nast .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
16½	14⅞	Congoleum (1a)	7	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
21½	16⅛	Cons Aire (4g)	21	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1⅓g)	2	11⅛	11¼	11¼	M'r 4
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (⅝g)	24	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
⅛	⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	37	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
94	85	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	85¼	84½	84½	−1⅛
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 2
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2	2	2	M'r 4
6⅛	5¼	Consol Oil (⅓)	32	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
22	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94½	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb28
13½	12	Container (¼e)	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Cont Baking	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
$111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
103½	94½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	94½	94½	94½	M'r 3
27¾	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	6	26	25⅝	26	−⅛
8¾	7⅞	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
42	37¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37¾	37½	37½	
43	37⅛	Cont Motors .10e	60	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	−⅜
24	20⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	11	21⅜	21	21	−⅛
19⅞	18	Cont Stl (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	10¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 3
51⅜	49	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	−1⅜
55⅜	50½	Corn Prods (3)	11	51	50½	50½	−⅜
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	11	3	3	3	M'r 2
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb24
14	13	Crane Co (1g)	15	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	2	18	18	18	M'r 2
41	38½	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 3
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (¼e)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
36	30¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	6	32	31½	32	−1¼
79¼	76	Crucible pf (5)	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	M'r 3
9

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senate Group Proposes Rise In Excise Tax

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee has suggested the immediate enactment of a $1,300,000,000 excise tax measure separate from the general revenue bill now under consideration.

It instructed Chairman Walter George (D.-Ga.) to confer with Chairman Robert Doughton (D.-N. C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee on the matter.

The action was proposed by Senator Brown (D.-Mich.) who told Senate committee members that the Federal Government was losing revenue it otherwise might collect by failing to increase excise taxes at once. He pointed out that the Treasury had estimated the delay in enacting a similar measure last year had cost the Treasury more than $30,000,000 a month in collections.

The Treasury recommended the levying of $1,344,000,000 in additional excise taxes on manufactured articles as a part of its general program of raising $7,610,000,000 in new revenue. This proposal, however, was linked in a general program with stiff increases in individual and corporation income taxes.

Senator Brown said that since it was desirable to raise all of the taxes possible as soon as possible, the two proposals ought to be split and excise levies, which would go into effect immediately, enacted at once. Income taxes would cover this year's income in any event.

Randolph Paul, Treasury tax expert, told the House Ways and Means Committee today that a general sales tax "would have a very inflationary effect."

Discussing the Department's recommendations that Congress raise $7,610,000,000 in new revenue," Mr. Paul said that, on the other hand, increased and new excise taxes would not contribute to inflation.

"A sales tax is inflationary compared with income taxes," he said. "But, on the other hand, a sales tax is not as inflationary as borrowing from banks; it has a direct effect on price ceilings."

Some Committee members have advocated a sales tax as a substitute for the Treasury's recommendation for sharply increased individual and corporation levies.

U. S. to Support Potato Prices At 85 P. C. of Parity

WASHINGTON (AP)—To encourage farmers to produce amply for food requirements, the Agriculture Department announced it would support grower prices of 1942-grown potatoes at levels equivalent to 85 per cent of parity.

Those levels range from $1 per hundred pounds for potatoes grown in Minnesota and North Dakota to $2.50 for early potatoes produced in Florida and Texas. This price range, the department explained, reflects the normal variation in prices by grades and location of producing areas with reference to markets.

The department said low prices in recent years had caused a considerable reduction in the acreage planted to potatoes, but due to high yields per acre, production had been adequate.

"Without price support for the coming season," the department said, "there is the probability of a severe decline in the potato acreage which might result in an acute shortage of potatoes in 1942."

Airlines Official

American Airlines, Inc.

Hugh L. Smith

Elected Vice-President in charge of operations of the American Airlines, Inc.

American Airlines Elevates H. L. Smith To Vice-Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement of the election of Hugh L. Smith as Vice-President in charge of operations of American Airlines, Inc., was made by C. R. Smith, President.

Before his election as Vice-President, Mr. Smith was operations manager of the company, a position which he had held since 1932. He learned to fly in the United States Army during the first World War, having enlisted in the Signal Corps. After the war he worked in the Texas oil fields, but soon returned to aviation. He was named operations manager in 1932.

Accompanying the announcement was a report on American Airlines' 1941 operating results. During the year the company and its subsidiaries earned $2,473,160, including $215,990 profit from sale of aircraft and equipment, and after deducting $1,296,000 provision for Federal income taxes, $2,372,226 provision for depreciation and obsolescence and other charges.

The 1941 net was equal, after preferred dividends, to $3.93 each on the 574,848 shares of common stock. In compared with 1940 earnings of $1,858,550, equal to 77 cents each on the 380,313 shares of common stock then outstanding.

The company operated 32,098,663 revenue miles in 1941, an increase of 5,348,850 over the year before. Revenue passengers transported were 1,202,816, compared with 870,930, and revenue passenger miles were 409,400,652, against 311,746,689 in 1940, a gain of 23.9 per cent.

Based on figures for the first 11 months of 1941, the concern carried 31.9 per cent of the total revenue passengers of the domestic air transportation industry, Mr. Smith declared.

Bank Loans Rise For Fifth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased for the fifth straight week, the Federal Reserve Board said.

In 101 leading cities, these loans increased $13,000,000 to a total of $6,902,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 25.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated			
Consolidated Steel Corp.	75c		Feb. 15
Ltd. $1.75 pf	43¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Con. Am. Sug. 7 pf. $1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
De Havilland Aircraft Can. Ltd. 7 pf	$2.50	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Int. Pow. Co. Ltd. 7 pf $1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Pennsylvania Industr. Inc. $6 pf	$2	Mar. 18	Mar. 4
Weber Show&FixtCo. Inc. part. 1st pf	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Extra			
Decca Records	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
So. West. Pa. P. L.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Vick Chem. Co.	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Final			
Commw. Util. pf "B"	$3	Apr. 1	.....
Imp. Tob. Co. of Gr. Brit. & Ire. Ltd. (Am. Dep. Rec. for Ord.)	39 1-5c	Mar. 7	Feb. 2
Woolworth (F. W.) & Co., Ltd., Amer. Dep. Rec. for Ord.	16 3-5c	Mar. 6	Feb. 10
Interim			
So. Porto Rico Sug.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Reduced			
Bankers Tr. (NY)	35c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Lorillard Co. (P.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Nobilt-Sparks Ind.	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Pitts. Plate Glass	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada com.	$3.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Sun Life Assur. (Can.)	$3.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
West Penn Pow.	32½c	Mar. 25	Mar. 10
Irregular			
American Mfg. Co.	56c	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Am. Serv. Co. "A"	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Capital Transit. Dyeing Co.	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
East. Mail. Iron	50c	Mar. 15	
Fedders Mfg. Co.	50c	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
Fenton Un. Clean.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Franklin Proc. Co.	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Fuller Mfg. Co. (Kalamazoo, Mich.)	10c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Gen. Time Ins. Cp.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Holophane Co.	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
McLouth Steel Cp.	35c	Mar. 14	Mar. 9
Nat. Oil Prod.	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Northeast. Wat. & El. Corp.	6c	Mar. 17	Mar. 10
Northern Empire Mines Co., Ltd.	10c	Apr. 10	Mar. 27
Strauss-Hirshberg Co.	25c	Mar. 12	Mar. 5
U S El Lt & Pr A	23c	Mar. 2	
Regular			
Am. Air Lines Inc. $4.25 pf.	$1.06¼	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Addressograph-Mul.	25c	Apr. 10	Mar. 25
Aluminum Co. Am. do pf	$1	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
Am. All Ins. (NY)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am. Express Co.	25c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Am. Investm. Co. cum. cv. pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do cum. pref.	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am. Water W&E pf.	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am. Mfg. Co. 5 pf.	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am. Ag. Chem.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Beatrice Cream Co.	39c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Brach & Sons (E.)	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Carnation Co. 5 1st pf.	30c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Cent. Hanover N. Bk. & Tr.	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Chicago Corp. pf.	75c		Feb. 15
Chicago P. Tool	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do cum. cv. pf.	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pr. pf.	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cincin. & Sub. Tel.	$1.13	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Citizens Wholesale Sup. Co. 6 pf.	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cuban-Am. Sug. Co. 5½ cv. pf.	$1.37½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Davega St. 5 cv. pf.	34¼c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Decca Records	15c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Depositors Bank (N. Y.) Ser. "N"	1e	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
East. Steamship Lines, Inc. $2 cum. cv. pf.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Filene's Sons Co.	25c	Q Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Do pf.	$1.18¾	Q Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Food Machy. Corp.	35c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Gen. Aerocyl. com.	5%	25c Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Do Cl. "A"	($5)	25c Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Gen. Am. Inv. pf.	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gen. Pig. Ink.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do $6 pf.	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 4
GenTimeInstr.	$6pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Gt. Am. Ins. Co.	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Guaranty Tr. Co.	$3	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Gorton-Pew Fisheries Ltd.	75c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Homestake Mng.	37½c	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Ideal Cement Co.	35c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Haverty Furn. Cos.	25c	Q Feb. 25	Feb. 18
Hayes Indus. Inc.	25c	Apr. 26	Apr. 4
Holophane Co. pf.	$1.05	S Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Industrial Rayon.	.50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
International Shoe.	45c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Kan-Neb Nat. Gas.	10c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Kroger Co.	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Kresge Dept. St. pf.	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Koehring Co.	50c	Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Lack. RR. NJ.	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Lorillard (P.) Co. 7 pf.	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Lyon Metal Prod.	25c	Q Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Marine Midld. Tr.	30c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 13
Monongahela W. Penn Pub. Serv. 7 pf.	43¾c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Newark & Bmfld. RR Co.	$1.50	S Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Northern Nat. Gas.	60c	Mar. 25	Feb. 25
Pac. So. Inv.	$3 pf.	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Penney Co. (JC).	75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Penn. Telephone Corp.	$2.50 pf.	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Pitts. Screw&Molt.	15c	Apr. 21	Mar. 13
Puerto Rico Pow. Ltd. 7 pf.	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Rochester Tel.	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Signal Royal "A"	25c	Q Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. $6 pf.	$1.50	Q Mar. 21	Mar. 13
Do $6 pr.	$1.50	Q Mar. 21	Mar. 13
So. Fire Ins. (Durham)	50c	Q Mar. 27	Mar. 23
So. W. Pa. Pipe L.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Springfield Gas & Elec.	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Stand. Textile Prod. cl. "A"	12½c	Q Mar. 14	Mar. 7
Stein (A.) & Co.	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Square D Co.	60c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Do $ cum. con. pf.	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 31
So. Porto Rico Sug. pf.	$2	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Textiles Inc.	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do pf.	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Union Metal Mfg.	15c	Q Mar. 28	Mar. 16
do pf.	$1.50	Q Mar. 23	Mar. 16
United Carbon.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
U S Gypsum.	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
do 7 pf.	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
United Stl. & Wire.	10c	Q Mar. 16	Mar. 10
W. Penn El. "A"	$1.75	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 16
do 4½ cum. pf.	$1.12½	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Van. Dorn Iron Works Co.	50c	Mar. 20	Mar. 16
Vick Chem. Co.	30c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 16

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2¼s 55-52	100.26	100.26	100.26
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.8	109.8	109.8
8 2¾s 65-60	109.13	109.13	109.13

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	100¾	100⅝	100⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 5s 47	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86½	86½	86½
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74	74	74
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59½	59½	59½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12 Am&For P 5s 2030	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
28 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	102	102	102
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	65¾	65¾	65¾
8 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104½	104⅜
7 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 AT&SF 4s 1903-55	102⅜	102⅛	102½
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	110½	110½	110½
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	24¾	24¾	24¾
23 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81⅞	81	81
40 AC Line cit 4s 52	71¼	71	71¼
31 AC Line 4½s 64	65⅛	65	65⅛
4 AC Line 5s 45	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	64¼	63½	63½
7 B&O 4s 95 A	37⅜	37½	37¾
18 B&O 4s st C	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
11 B&O 2000 st D	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜
10 B&O 4s 96 F	37⅜	37½	37⅜
72 B&O cv 4s 60	40⅜	40	40¼
7 B&O 4s 48	61⅛	61	61
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53½	53½	53½
5 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 B&O T C 4s 59	53	53	53
4 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	55	54¾	55
1 Bang&Aro 1 cv 4s 51 st	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42	41½	42
1 Bos & N AirL 4s 55	18½	18½	18½
5 Bklp Un Gas 6s 47	106⅝	105½	106⅝
5 Bklp Un Gas 5s 45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Bklp Un Gas 5s 50	85	85	85
22 Buf R&P 57 st	40¾	40¼	40¼
2 Bush Term 5s 55	58½	58½	58½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	85½	85½	85½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	81	81	81
5 Caro Cen 4s 49	55	55	55
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107	107	107
3 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98½	98½
11 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16⅛
2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
9 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	56	56
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	77	77¼
1 Cr&B of Ga 5s 42	79	79	79
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	173¼	173¼	173¼
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	153¼	153¼	153¼
1 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 ChpP&F (3814)4¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103	103	103
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¾	17½	17¾
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
45 Chi & E Ill inc 97	34½	34	34
11 CtGtWn inc 4½s 2038	44½	44⅛	44½
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	67½	66⅞	66⅞
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	81	81	81
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	33	33	33
1 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¼	32⅛	32¼
36 Chi I. L. 6s 66	81	81	81
243 CMSP & Pac 5s 74	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
72 CM&SP 3½s 89F	50¼	49⅝	50¼
106 CMSP 4½s 89C	50	49½	50
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	50	49½	50
62 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49¾	48¾	49½
9 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	45½	45⅜	45½
39 ChiNW 4½s 36	39	39	39
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
61 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¾	33	33
13 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	32¾	32½	32½
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21	20¾	20¾
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	32	32	32
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	49	49	49
25 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14¾	14⅝	14¾
85 CRI&P 4s 88	25	24⅝	25
10 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	22¼	22	22¼
85 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¾	11¾	12¼
2 CSL & NO 5s 51	80	80	80
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cin Gas&El 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 CCA&StL 4½s77	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71	71	71
7 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	81½	81½	81½
50 Col&So 4½s 80	23	23	23
9 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
38 ColumbiaG5s52May	99	97	97
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	97⅜	95¼	96¼
22 Comwlth Ed cv 3⅜s 58	109	109	109
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Con Oil cv 3¼s 51	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
67 Con Rys 4s 54	31¼	29⅞	31¼
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	31¼	31¼	31¼
7 Con Rys 4s 56	31	30½	31
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¼	109¼
6 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	26¼	26	26
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	32	32	32
9 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90½	89¾	90½
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 De&Rid rfg 4s 43	59¼	59	59¼
1 D&RG 4½s 36	15	15	15
41 D&RG 4s 36	15	14⅞	15
82 D&RG West 5s 78	15¼	14¾	15¼
7 Det Ed 3s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Duluth-SSS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109	109	109
1 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99½	99½	99½
1 ElginJoliet&E 3¼s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
85 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅜	55	55
26 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89¼	89¾
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93¼	92	92
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Ger&Ala cn 6s 45	20½	20½	20½
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102½	102½	102½
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	86⅞	86½	86½
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
32 Ge Nor 4s 46G	98	98	98
28 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96	96	96
2 G Bay&W deb 5	8	8	8
14 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73	72½	73
6 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	58	57½	57½
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	79¾	80
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	101	101	101
27 Housatonic 5s 37	85¼	85	85¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅛	38	38
21 Hudd&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	43¾	44½
125 Hudd&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	10¾	12¼
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44¼	44¼
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
35 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45½	44¾	45
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¼	53	53
31 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48	48
31 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43¾	43¾
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26¾	26¾	26¾
21 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	97½	97½	97½
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	46¼	46	46
21 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	48¼	48¼
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	95	94¾	95
58 KCSS&Mem 4s 36	48½	48½	48½
2 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	47½	46	47½
9 K C South 5s 50	73	72¾	72¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
3 Kopper's Co 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
7 Lac Gas 6s 42A	88¾	88½	88½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42B	90½	90½	90½
18 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	75	75
2 Lac Gas 4s 42	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	79½	79½	79½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	64¾	64¾	64¾
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39	38¾	39
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	35½	35½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32¼	32¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30½	30½	30½
8 Liggett&M 5s 51	122	122	122
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	114	114	114
3 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
2 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	74	74	74
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27½	27½	27½
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35¾	35	35¼
63 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14½	14½	14½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	30¾	30¾	30¾
21 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30½	29¼	30½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29½	29½	29½
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¾	29¾	29¾
230 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29¾	29¼	29¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30	29½	29
61 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30	29½	30
111 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30	29½	30
137 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29¾	29¼	29⅝
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 MonWPa Pb 8v4½s 60	110	110	110
3 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	112	112	112
24 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅝	104½	104⅝
9 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43¾	43¼	43½
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38	38¼
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
2 Natl Steel 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 N Eng RR 5s 45	68¼	68	68¼
11 N Eng RR 4s 45	65¾	65½	65¾
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	106½	106½	106½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	75½	75½	75½
43 NO TexM 5½s 54	45	44½	45
9 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	44	44	44
1 NOTex&M 5sB-54ct	42¾	42¾	42¾
25 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 NO Tex&M 4½s56ct	41	41	41
3 NY&GreenwdL5s46	60¼	60¼	60¼
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅞	56⅝	56¾
69 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¾	51¼	51¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	55	55	55
34 NYC cv 3¾s 52	58⅝	58½	58⅝
2 NYC M Cen 2½s 98	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
16 NYChiStL 5½s 74A	80¾	80¼	80¼
33 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67	66½	66½
8 NY Ch & StL 3⅛s 47	99	99	99
2 N Y Conn 3½s 65	99¾	99⅜	99¾
1 NY2Dock cv 5s 47	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	62½	62½
162 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¼	37⅞	39¼
47 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	53½	52⅜	53½
180 NYNH&H4½s 67	36⅛	34⅞	36⅛
30 NYNH&H 4s 47	33	32¾	33
75 NYNH&H 4s 55	31	32	33
110 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¼	31⅝	33¼
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7	7
24 NYNH&H 3½s 47	30	28¾	30
65 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30½	28⅞	30½
37 YNH&H cv 3½s 56	30½	28¾	30½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
12 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Niagara Falls P3¼s86	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¼	67	67⅛
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56	56	56
28 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	55⅞	56
34 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	51½	51⅞
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¾	74½	74½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43

REA Seen Planning Unnecessary and Duplicating Projects

'Gas' Situation To Be Cleared By Ickes Soon

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said today he expected to know by the week-end whether the oil industry believed gasoline rationing would be necessary, and he added that he "very likely" would follow the industry recommendations.

Also, he told his press conference, a decision is due soon on an industry recommendation for nation-wide 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. curfew on filling stations.

For U. S. as Whole

If rationing is ordered, Mr. Ickes said, it probably will be applied throughout the nation.

Some oil industry executives believe, he related, that the tire shortage would reduce civilian use of motor vehicles to such an extent that rigid curtailment of gasoline consumption would be unnecessary, while others are convinced that rationing is unavoidable. The Co-ordinator added he had received a report that the tire situation already had resulted in an 18 per cent decrease in gasoline purchases in the Chicago area.

Sinkings and war diversion of tankers brought proposals today for higher gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil prices in the East and for night and Sunday closing of filling stations throughout the country.

The Petroleum Industry War Council, an advisory group of oil company executives, requested the price boost, understood to be eight-tenths of a cent per gallon for gasoline, as an offset to higher transportation costs resulting from large emergency movements of petroleum by rail tank cars.

A committee of the council, appealing last night to Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, told him the use of rail cars in the eastward haul, replacing the lost and diverted tankers, would add about $115,000,000 this year to the transportation costs.

Broaden Proposal

The industry executives broadened a previous proposal for the gasoline station curfew and Sunday closing in the East, suggesting that such a program be instituted throughout the country. One spokesman said this would reduce industry operation expenses and help meet the higher transportation costs.

The increase in the prices of gasoline and other petroleum products, if granted, would be effective in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, the same area covered by the gasoline curtailment program last summer.

The sinkings and war diversion of tankers caused Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes yesterday to call for a reduction of 204,100 barrels daily in crude petroleum production in the great Southwestern and Southeastern fields, including Texas, to bring production into line with reduced transportation facilities and prevent a storage glut in the producing areas.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, who attended the industry council meeting, declined to discuss the proposals for price increases in the East, as a means of meeting added costs, but did tell reporters that the co-ordination office "will not take the price or tax route to control or curtail gasoline consumption." The Treasury has proposed that the tax on gasoline be raised from 1.5 to 3 cents, as a revenue measure.

Court Dismisses Suits Against Ball

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3 (AP)—An out-of-court settlement has resulted in dismissal of two damage suits for $8,000,000 against George A. Ball, millionaire Muncie fruit-jar manufacturer, growing out of a deal in securities of the Van Sweringen rail and real estate empire.

Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell dismissed the complaints Monday on motion of plaintiffs, Robert R. Young and Allan P. Kirby, New York City financiers, and the Seaboard Company, Ltd., of Nassau, Bahamas.

Lawyers announced the settlement Wednesday but would not disclose its terms. Control of some 28,000 miles of railroad in Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Missouri Pacific, Pere Marquette and other systems was involved.

U. S. Rubber Defers Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—F. B. Davis, Jr., President of the U. S. Rubber Corp., announced directors had deferred dividend action on the 8 per cent preferred stock due to the uncertain outlook brought on by the war.

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Impact of Coming Taxes Shown On Corporate, Personal Income

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Getting down to facts and figures, the over-all tax and Treasury picture looks somewhat as follows, for the year that everyone is talking about—1942-1943.

Without any tax increases at all, the figures looked something like this:

	($ billions)
Expenditures:	
War	53
Peace	6
Total	59
Revenues (including Social Security)	17.8
Deficit	41.2

But with the new proposals, the figures would look something like this:

Expenditures	59
Revenues:	
Under present schedules	17.8
Add new proposals	9.6
Total revenues	27.4
Deficit	31.6

The figure of $39,808,000,000 used by Secretary Morgenthau as the "amount that will have to be borrowed even if the New Revenue Act fulfills the President's hopes to the last dollar" is not the figure to use as the net deficit. His figure apparently comes from the January budget estimates, takes into account only $7,000,000,000 of added revenue instead of the proposed $9,600,000,000, and also includes the refunding of $4,368,000,000 of obligations of Treasury affiliates.

Straddle on Security Taxes

The second of the above tables indicates a coverage of round 47 per cent. It is a substantial slide from the two-thirds coverage aimed at a year ago, but it is as good as or better than European countries are doing, and substantially better than the United States did in World War I, though "defense" outlays in the first month of this war were about as high as in the last month of the last war.

The above figure, however, does a straddle on Social Security taxes, by counting federal Title 8 receipts as taxes instead of premiums, but not State and federal net receipts under Title 9. Striking out all Social Security receipts as "premiums" and not taxes would switch about $3,360,000,000 from the revenue to the deficit side of the above figures, making them read in billions:

Revenues	$24.0
Deficit	35.0

Or if the reader wants to take the other view and count in all net Social Security revenues coming into the Federal Treasury as taxes instead of premiums, something like $6,000,000,000 should be switched back from the figures immediately above this line, making them read:

Revenues (including net from Titles 8 & 9 under present and proposed schedules)	$30
Deficit	29

Whether this is justifiable in ethics or acceptable in bookkeeping, it is a practical figure of the amount the Treasury will have to raise by borrowing, if it gets the equivalent of its present tax proposals through Congress and other things remain equal.

Of that at least half, or $15,000,000,000 probably can and will be raised through defense bonds. Already they are running nearly $1,000,000,000 a month. Secretary Morgenthau recently issued a bulletin "How Much Money Should You Save to Win the War" which outlined "defense" savings to come to $10,200,000,000. But from here on defense bonds sales should rise sharply because (1) national income is rising and (2) rationing will soon cut off spending outlets and (3) the public temper will harden.

How Taxes Affect Net

The over-all figures for corporate income and taxes seem to indicate that corporations will not be so badly off as the tremendous rate increases seem to show. Owing to differences between fiscal and calendar years, between categories of corporations and between types of taxes, it is difficult to make up a simple over-all table, but from the figures available it looks as though the phenomenal corporate taxes will come out of phenomenal earnings and leave fairly good net after taxes. The following table consists partly of guesses, partly of official figures, all in billions.

	Corporate net after all but federal income taxes	Federal Income taxes	Corporate Net after all taxes
1936	5.09	1.19	3.90
1937	5.15	1.28	3.87
1938	2.8	.8	2.00
1939	4.27	1.23	3.04
1940	6.40	2.72	3.68
1941	11.00	5.4	5.6
1942	13.00	7.0	6.0
1943	15.00	10.0	5.0

On the other hand, the going guesses on the effect of the new taxes on big listed corporations show a much less favorable earnings outlook. Banks, for instance, would be particularly hard hit by the increase in the surtax from 7 up to 31 per cent, as Bankers' Trust may have had in mind Tuesday when the directors cut the quarterly dividend again, this time from 50 cents to 35. Oil companies would be hit by the cut in percentage depletion. American Telephone would be hit so hard, particularly by the lift in the combined normal tax and surtax, as to cut its earnings from round $10.25 to below $7.00, i.e., well below the dividend.

Power companies would also be hard hit by the same increase, while aviations, chemicals, and other industries with small shelter either in invested capital or in pre-war earnings would be hard hit by the rise in the top excess profits tax rate from 60 to 75 per cent. Security houses and Wall Street banks are currently pushing their pencils hard to figure the effect of the proposed new schedules on the earnings of individual companies whose stock is publicly owned and traded.

Size of the personal income taxes projected may be seen from the figures for Federal revenues in recent years from personal income taxes, in millions of dollars.

1936	$1,214
1937	1,142
1938	764
1943 (est. incl. proposed increase)	8200

First World War Tax

Another interesting comparison is with revenues from the same tax during World War I. They were, in millions:

1916	$173
1917	795
1918	1,128
1919	1,270
1920	1,075

Smallest exemption then was $2,000 for married persons, $1,000 for single. Now it is $1,500 and $750. Highest initial rate then was six per cent normal and one per cent surtax; now the proposal is four per cent normal and 12 per cent surtax.

The rate of increase on middle-income brackets may be seen from the following tax liability of a married man with no dependents:

Income	$4,000	$10,000
Before 1940	44	415
1940 rates	70	528
Current rates	249	1,305
Proposed rates	535	2,435

For a single man with $5,000 and no dependents the figures are:

1940 rates	172
Current rates	483
Proposed rates	1,023
British rate	1,974

Liquor and tobacco interests are concerned over the proposed increase in excise taxes as follows:

	Present rate	Proposed rate	P. C. incr.	Rev. incr. expec'd (mil. $ $)
Beer	$6 per bbl.	$8	33	117.1
Distilled spirits	$4 per gal.	$6	50	279.7
Wines	schedule		50-90	25.0
Cigarettes	schedule		?	188.6

Beer interests say that after the increase of $1.00 a barrel in 1940 beer sales dropped sharply and took a year to recover, and liquor interests last fall attributed a 10 per cent drop in sales in the last three months of the year to the increase in the excise tax on October 1.

Eastern Oil Firms Planning to Pool Tanker Facilities

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern oil companies will pool their tanker facilities to prevent individual companies from being forced out of business because of the sinking or appropriation of their vessels, under a plan to be put in effect this week, transportation advisers of the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator said.

The measure, already approved by the Government, will require the individual consent of the companies involved but it is expected that all will agree, an official arranging the pool said.

A Federal official described the pool as one of the most drastic measures in the attempt to cope with serious oil shortages in the east resulting in part from torpedoings.

Under the plan, each company would be allotted a proportionate share of the oil carried east by tankers of rival companies. Tanker owners, however, would still have to stand the full financial loss of their equipment in the event of a sinking.

Operation of the plan would be supervised by a group of oil industry officials designated as a tanker manager committee. Names of members are being withheld pending Federal approval of the nominations.

Commenting on the eastern oil situation, Charles L. Harding, acting director and legal adviser to the Petroleum Industry Committee, said oil inventories had been shrinking at a "rather serious rate," and that the situation in the East was now at its worst since the war started.

Consol. Aircraft Net $6.22 a Share

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation reports a net profit of $8,024,882 for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1941, after deduction of federal taxes on an income of $18,195,390. The profit amounted to $6.22 a share on common stock outstanding.

The aircraft concern, announcing that its fiscal closing date had been changed from Dec. 31 to Nov. 30, said sales for the 11-month period amounted to $95,529,051.

The report said the volume of airplane deliveries in 1941 had increased ten-fold over the previous year, but pointed out that income and excess profits taxes had increased over 1700 per cent. The company's profit for the preceding calendar year was $1,400,645 on a sales total of $9,349,550.

Consolidated's aircraft deliveries for the eleven months of 1941 exceeded by 48 per cent the company's deliveries from 1923 to 1940 inclusive, the report emphasized. Deliveries and net earnings in 1941 largely were on contracts with customers other than the United States Government.

Federal and state taxes chargeable against Consolidated's 1941 net income were listed as equivalent to $2.64 for every $1 of net income retained for stockholders.

Kroger Sales Up 28 Per Cent

CINCINNATI (AP) — Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. announced that sales in the four-week period ended February 21, were $26,812,768, an increase of 28 per cent over the comparable 1941 period, when the total was $21,005,436.

Nadler Favors U. S. Bonds Not Easily Cashed

NEW YORK (AP)—A new form of defense bond, not so readily redeemable by the public, was advocated by Dr. Marcus Nadler, Professor of Finance at New York University, before a meeting of 800 eastern bankers.

Addressing a war financing clinic sponsored by the American Bankers Association for members in the New England and middle Atlantic States, Mr. Nadler said:

"The national defense bonds have caught the imagination of the people and the amount sold up to now may be considered satisfactory. The question arises, however, whether it is sound fiscal policy for the Government to sell billions of dollars of bonds payable practically on the demand of the holders.

Quick Redemption

"By the end of 1943 the United States Government may have outstanding over $30,000,000,000 of savings bonds, all of which could be presented to the Treasury for redemption at any time after 60 days from issue date in the case of the Series 'E' bonds and on one month's written notice six months after issue date on the Series 'F' and 'G' bonds.

"While it is quite certain that a considerable portion of the national defense obligations will be held to maturity, there is at least a possibility that a substantial amount may be presented before maturity. In such a case, the Treasury could have recourse only to the commercial banks or to the (Federal) Reserve banks, an expedient which ought to be avoided.

"I believe therefore the banks in close co-operation with the Treasury ought to evolve another type of security which would not have the character of a demand obligation, but which would embody some other features which would appeal to the people of the country."

Other speakers told the bankers earlier of the part they should play in the war effort:

1. A leading commercial banker declared that the war effort has been hampered because "there have been too many frozen areas in the minds of many leaders, and they, in turn, have reflected a like state in the minds of the people."

2. A Government economist warned against unwise extension of credit to agriculture even while expressing confidence the boom-and-crash of World War I could be avoided this time by proper policies.

3. A plea from the President of the American Bankers Association, H. W. Koeneke, of Ponca City, Okla., that bankers preserve their rights as citizens to offer constructive criticism of the war effort.

The meeting, attended by banking men from the New England and Middle Atlantic States, was the first of three sessions sponsored by the association.

Food Program

Financing for the "Food for Victory" program was the main discussion topic, which will be followed by study of wartime problems of consumer credit and finally by discussion of the financing of production for the struggle.

Examining the financial backing which agriculture needs to meet greatly expanded production goals, Norman J. Wall, head of the Division of Agricultural Finance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, counselled against the extension of farm credit which results in burdensome debts running many years into the future.

At the same time, he said, the experience of the previous world war suggested most farmers need not worry greatly about the credits needed to increase production if they refrained from asking credit not so needed.

"Huge debts were incurred during and particularly just after World War I to buy farms at inflated prices, to purchase costly herds of livestock, to make expensive improvements on farms and sometimes to buy blue-sky stocks; credit was also used with a free hand for living expenses," Mr. Wall said.

"Such mistakes were responsible for much of the debt that caused trouble in later years.

Farm Income High

"The key to this problem is found in the fact that farm income is now at exceptionally high levels—levels before reached only during and shortly after World War I. That means farmers may again see times when farm income will not be so high."

W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of Wall Street's big National City Bank, who said further of the war effort that trouble had been due "to a lack of an imaginate understanding, both by the leaders and the people, of the problem the nation faces," presented the bankers with a program to assure their full co-operation in the war effort.

In financing production he urged assistance to small businesses which have war orders; funds for war industry, both for new plants and for current production; participation with federal agencies when such financing is outside the proper banking sphere; full advice to business customers on conversion and other problems of the war; lend-lease processors to speed the food-for-victory campaign; close scrutiny of nondefense loan applications to see they are not used to compete with the war effort for scarce materials and labor; co-operation with government to control consumer credit.

Mr. Koeneke said: "Unity does not preclude criticism. Indeed criticism is essential to its success. It is even a responsibility of a citizen in a democracy."

Promoted

Donald F. Stevens

B. & O. Appoints Donald F. Stevens General Manager

BALTIMORE (AP)—Donald F. Stevens, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the New York properties of the company, effective immediately.

The announcement was made by Charles W. Van Horn, Vice-President of Operation and Maintenance. Mr. Stevens succeeds William G. Curren who has been made Associate Director of the Division of Railway Transport, Eastern Region, Office of Defense Transportation.

Six other changes, made necessary by the Stevens appointment, were also announced.

William C. Baker, superintendent, Akron (Ohio) division, succeeds Mr. Stevens; John Edwards, superintendent, Cumberland (Md.) division, succeeds Mr. Baker; Harry F. Wyatt, superintendent, Baltimore division, succeeds Mr. Edwards.

Paul K. Partee, superintendent, Baltimore terminal division, succeeds Mr. Wyatt; William M. Murphey, trainmaster, Baltimore terminal division, succeeds Mr. Partee, and W. F. Cochrane, assistant trainmaster, Baltimore terminal division, succeeds Mr. Murphey.

U. S., Canada Sign Convention to Avoid Double Income Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Canada signed Wednesday, March 4, an income tax convention designed to eliminate double taxation of individual incomes and to regulate the taxation of dividends paid by corporations in one country to stockholders in the other.

Under the convention, which becomes effective as January 1, 1941, as soon as ratifications have been exchanged, Canadians living in the United States must pay both the American and Canadian income tax, but may deduct from their Canadian tax the amount paid to the United States.

Canadians crossing the border daily to work in the United States are taxable in both countries, with the same privilege of deduction. Americans crossing daily to work in Canada are taxable there, but receive credit on their American income tax for any amount paid there.

'Gas' and Oil Stocks Off Sharply in East

NEW YORK (AP)—East Coast stocks of gasoline and fuel oil dropped sharply in the week ended Feb. 28, the American Petroleum Institute reported, bringing into sharp relief the reports that gasoline rationing might soon follow fuel oil limitation.

The East Coast supply of gasoline at the end of the week was 19,027,000 barrels against 19,492,000 the week before and compared with 20,383,000 barrels a year earlier.

Supplies of heavy industrial fuel oil in this area declined to 7,376,000 barrels from 7,590,000 the previous week and 8,536,000 a year back.

The store of gas oil and distillate fuels—which include the residential type of heating oil—slipped to 8,397,000 barrels from 9,053,000 a week earlier and compare with 11,905,000 a year earlier.

At the same time, the nation's total supply of gasoline rose to a high mark of 105,635,000 barrels from 104,312,000 the week before and compared with 95,646,000 a year earlier.

Charles M. Abbe Joins Blyth & Co. in Boston

Charles M. Abbe has become associated with Blyth & Co., Inc., in their Boston office, where he will be in charge of developing their retail sales department throughout New England, the company announced.

With his new association, Mr. Abbe retires as a general partner of the firm of Newton, Abbe & Co., of which he was one of the founders in 1931. Previously he had been associated for many years with Harris, Forbes & Co. He is chairman of the New England educational group of the Investment Bankers Association of America, and a member of the national municipal council of that organization.

REA Accused Of Wasting War Materiel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—In a report reopening the controversy between the Rural Electrification Administration and private power companies, the House Military Affairs Committee today accused REA of "using and wasting vast quantities of copper and other critical materials needed in the war program.

The report was prepared by a subcommittee signed by six Congressmen, and was adopted yesterday by the whole committee, 18 approving the report, three opposing and two voting "present." A minority report is offered by Rep. William J. Fitzgreald (D) of Connecticut.

The majority assails REA, points out that Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, approved the power line which it attacks, and cites the opposition to the power line of the Arkansas Department of Public Utilities and the Army and Navy Board. Despite this opposition, it declares the WPB approved the program and granted it "A-1-A" priorities.

The report says:

"Ammunition, tanks, guns and other implements of war cannot be manufactured successfully without the use of copper as well as other strategical material, and if there is no other way to curb the conduct of the Rural Electrification Administration in its wastage of copper at this time than to repeatedly bring it to the attention of the public until it is aroused to the point of demanding a cessation of its acts, then this committee will do just that and feel that it is serving this nation at a time of sore need," the report said.

The report says REA is planning many unnecessary large transmission and generating projects which will duplicate existing facilities and waste "tremendous" amounts of copper and other critical materials.

"The committee condemns such projects, and further finds that, unless REA is checked in its effort to thus dissipate and waste copper and other critical materials, the progress of our national defense will be hindered and retarded seriously."

The proposed REA lines which the committee specifically attacked were those in the vicinity of Lake Catherine, near Hot Springs, Ark., where the Government is setting up an aluminum plant to be run by the Aluminum Company of America, and to proposed lines around Kingdom Dam, west of Fort Worth, Texas. The committee found that private companies could fulfill the needs for power in both areas. It recommended that the Arkansas-Louisiana project for Lake Catherine be cancelled. It cited a War Department report about Kingdom Dam which said:

"The proposed projects . . . are duplications of existing facilities and at present have arranged to serve only customers which are already being served from existing facilities."

The report charged that J. A. Krug, chief of the Nelson WPB power section, had shown a tendency "to state only part of the facts" when he testified before the committee. It charged that the tendency "is calculated to mislead the committee and hinder its efforts to ascertain the facts of the situation."

The committee spoke critically of John Lord O'Brian, general counsel of the WPB, declaring it "as not favorably impressed by Mr. O'Brian's attitude relative to the enforcement of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board."

It continued:

"The committee knows of no better way to sabotage the effort to prevent waste of critical materials than that followed by Mr. O'Brian and Mr. Krug."

The committee recommends a nationwide survey of all proposed construction of power projects, private and public.

Opponents of the majority report charge that the committee did not give REA officials or Donald Nelson a chance to testify.

U. S. War Output Declared Soaring

NEW YORK (AP)—United States war production is assuming "enormous totals" and by the middle of this year "output will be at a rate that would have seemed fantastic 12 months ago," the "American Machinist," publication of the metal working industry, says in its latest issue.

"American industrial output will far exceed this year any annual volume considered possible in the past," the magazine said. "One industry that turned out $800,000,000 of war goods last year will ship at least $3,000,000,000 during 1942. Before the end of the year that industry expects to be producing at the rate of $6,000,000,000 a year.

"Goals that seemed almost silly a while ago will be attained, with few exceptions."

South Texas Bankers Seek Revision of Banking Hours

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — The war's about to catch up with bankers' hours—once a symbol of plenty of leisure.

South Texas bankers asked their state association to revise hours and holidays.

"Because industry is now working on a full-time schedule, it is felt that the bankers should do their part by providing service whenever possible," their resolution stated.

Bank Clearings Increase 16.7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported bank clearings during the past week were the highest since the record volume of the week of Dec. 17, 1941, setting a peak for 1942 so far.

Clearings in 23 major cities totaled $7,911,018,000, an increase of 16.7 per cent over the comparable 1941 period. The total was 38.6 per cent over that of the previous holiday week, a rise of $2,204,233,000.

New York clearings at $4,334,341,000 were 11.7 per cent above the $3,882,001,000 in the comparable 1941 week.

Nat'l Gypsum Net Declines To 94c a Share in 1941

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—National Gypsum Company reported net income of $1,533,816 for 1941, equal to 94 cents per common share, compared with $1,565,196, or $1.03 a share, in 1940.

President Melvin H. Baker reported that the decline, due to increased manufacturing costs and soaring taxes, came in the face of $24,258,348 in sales, largest in the company's history.

Restricts Sugar to Canners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered sugar refiners, importers and distributors not to deliver sugar to canners except on certification that the canners will begin using the sugar in canning operations within 45 days of the delivery date.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ATHLETIC DIRECTOR for coaching women's sports in four-year college; available for vacancy next school year. Christian Scientist required. Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NURSE for school infirmary beginning June 15. Hospital training desirable. Christian Scientist required. Box R-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

Yellow or Black Soybeans wanted.
BENJAMIN GERKS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management
ELIZABETH A. FISHER
1085 East 42nd St.—Ni. 8-6464

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listing of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

LITCHFIELD COUNTY (LAKE WARAMAUG VICINITY) 10 rooms, recently modernized colonial; 3 baths, oil burner, garage, barns, orchard; 90 rolling acres, more if desired; brook, waterfalls, excellent buy; $12,500. W. B. HICKOX, Agency, Washington Depot, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, Parkside, 181, 4 bedrooms, garage. Call Culver 1051.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
2 and 3 apartments, furn. and unfurn.; every convenience. Phone Ronk. 8616.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—One or two rooms and kitchenette furnished; Brookline, Mass., preferred; good references. Aspinwall 1333.

HOUSES TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For rent, Parkside, 181, 4 bedrooms, garage. Call Culver 1051.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 150 Hicks St. (Apt. 5-B) —Light, small room $3.50; also double room, 4 flights; sun roof.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1100 Ocean Ave., B. M. T. (Newkirk)—Large, quiet room to person or persons appreciating nice surroundings. OSBORN.

N. Y. C.—For business women; comfort, plus charm, space, cleanliness; single or double. After 6 or Sunday. MU. 5-5569.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.) (Apt. 46)—Desirable, warm, convenient; churches and transportation; homelike. Phone Academy 2-7764.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE and DOUBLE rooms (twin beds), well appointed home; convenient transportation. Call RAndolph 2803.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME WANTED in rural location for active grammar school girl of Anglo-Saxon parentage; with opportunity to be useful; near school; financial compensation. Room 3802, 60 East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room, open all year, loving hospitality, $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year; resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1378.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3023.

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C.—Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN. 4-3510.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing, moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports; $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CORSETIERE, thoroughly exp.; also position for sales person for women's specialty shop. Box P-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED woman with car desires good home preference to salary, wanted to assist light household duties and some garden work on small, modernized farm, 3 miles Milford, N. J. Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Newtown, 9-1378, Jackson Heights, Long Island (after 1 p. m.), or write Box K-4, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED MILLINERY SALESWOMAN, experienced, preferably part time. Jeanne Bodine, 108 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Maryland. VER. 0925.

WOMAN for light housekeeping for elderly couple, no laundry centrally located. Com. 2064 (Mass.).

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Local Classified

(Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Pittsburgh, Pa., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Pittsburgh. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., will select several married women over thirty-five from better type homes and teach them how to build a profitable business. Our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, Good Housekeeping and other national magazines makes your work easy. Liberal commissions, steady repeat business, your own cosmetics free as a reward for consistent effort. If you need money and can devote three hours daily, write today to BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., 17109 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, well and favorably known, has opening for capable woman, due to expanding operations, with Sterling Silver; above average percentage income and bonus, permanent position, educational advisory service. Opportunity for rapid advancement. District Manager, Room 301, 378 Stuart Street, Boston. Apply 9-4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, married, private estate experience in all branches, excellent references, wishes position. Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, FRENCH, MUSIC; Christian Scientist desires position. Write Miss Imbert, c/o Mrs. R. Bradley, 10 East 75th St., N. Y. C. Tel. BU. 8-3759.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order, 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

DRESSES

LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St., Bet. Lex. and Park, N. Y. C.—Unusually smart selection of advanced styles; dresses and suits at $6.80; low rent and overhead make this price possible; sizes 9-20. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MILLINERY

LADIES' SAMPLE HATS for Spring, Easter, values $7.50-$17.50; original models from America's best designers, $3.00-$4.00-$5.00; Winter Hats reduced to $2.00-$3.00. For a pleasant surprise, visit "MODETTE," 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 1913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr. CHelsea 2-5833.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises, $24, guaranteed. Best materials used. STILLMAN, President 2-3663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 4-8113
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

For Spring . . .
ROTHMOOR COATS and SUITS
FOR WOMEN
$39.95 and $45
Exclusive with
MEIGS

Savings on the Home Front!
Our 4-Star Spring Sale!
HOUSEWARES
CHINA GLASS
Is in Full Swing
HOWLAND'S

READ'S
Watch for Further Announcements!
YANKEE THRIFT TIPS
A series of exceptional values.

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
968 Main St. REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY Bridgeport, Conn.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	I	C	K		C	H	E	S	S				
A	I	R	A			O	S	P	Y					
S	P	S	T	I	L	T		A	N					
I	S	T	E	N	T	O	R		O					
L	A	C	E		K		R	E	E	D				
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E	S	E	A	S	I	D	E		U					
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CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Hardware
Garden Implements
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
•
Member of Federal Reserve System

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton .. Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

Belle Davis
DRESSES
New Jacket Dresses—Prints—Gaberdines—Slacks
34 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 5410

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Historic Connecticut
by Marguerite Allis
Formerly $1.95—NOW 89c
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY COMPANY
Perfection is our aim
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Phone 1503

SPRING
Clothes of Distinction
also
Fine Accessories
BENSON'S
38-40 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

G. U. REED
RADIOS
RECORDS
58 Hamlin Street Tel. 3548-W

PELTON'S
Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main Street 186 East Main Street

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown, Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-256 William St.
'Phone 456

Spring Is on the Way
This means a tuning-up on
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
We are ready to help you.
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

BOOKS
of all publishers, for sale. Carefully selected stock. Good lending library of fiction and non-fiction.
THE CHANNEL BOOKSHOP
37 Whitney Avenue Tel. 5-6882

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(Now Haven, Conn.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ANDRE'S BEAUTY SALON

Exclusive and Original Hair Designing
Phone 7-0467
187 CHURCH STREET
Opp. the Green

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You will find new interest in last year's Hat when Reblocked and Trimmed in colorful Spring styles.
LAU-RIS SHOP
Custom Milliners—Hats by Sabel
24 WALL STREET NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
Smart Spring Styles
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

WORLD GLOBES
For Family or Student Use
$1.98 to $25.00
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk

To Save Metals—
LEATHER COSTUME JEWELRY
Pins, Bracelets, Ear Rings, in Gay Spring Colors
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS

Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER STREET
for Gifts that give the whole year through

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-5113

The KINGSBURY Shop
•
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
•
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
A Topcoat Triumph!
All-Wool Shetland Casual Coats
$19.95
FASHION FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Spring Is in the Air
New lines of merchandise appearing in every department.
See our line of Blouses, Slacks and Sweaters!

Buy Your Blankets Now
All Wool Chatham Blankets—Double Bed size—in solid colors.
$10.98 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
Spring is right around the corner!
Let us help you with the cleaning of rugs, curtains and furniture.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Our Spring Stock of
MILLINERY
is now complete
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

We specialize in Fine American-Made Watches
Prices from $24.75
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
SPRING SPORT COATS
in stripes, plaids, and plain colors, for boys and men. $8.95 to $25.00.

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now is a good time to invest in a
FUR COAT
We are selling $50,000 worth for $30,000 this week. Be sure to see these sensational values.
WHITNEY'S

Family Laundry Service
Think of it! Eight pounds of flat work and wearing apparel washed and ironed "The Killip Way" for only $1.59. Each additional pound 16c. Try this superlative Ready-to-Wear Service
Get the Killip Quality
PHONE 5-3311

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

JEWELRY DESIGNERS and DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Just Received—Shipment of All-Silk Foulard Ties, $1.00
Maiden Lane and James Street

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

THE JOHN MISTLETOE BOOKSHOP
25 Dove Street
has more than books—globes, maps, atlases prints, and a fresh supply of particularly beautiful place cards, score pads and tallies. Also, have you tasted our "Apleta" and "Coilets"?—rare candies from the far State of Washington.
If you are not in a mood for buying, come in and enjoy our open fire and easy chairs.

Buy DEFENSE BONDS and SAVE
Buy QUALITY FURNITURE and SAVE
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Ave. Dial 8-3824

Morale Contributes to Victory
Flowers Contribute to Morale
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

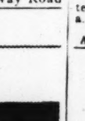
New Spring Styles
Furniture, Rugs, Silverware, Dinnerware, Lamps and Bedding.
New Styles at Lowest Prices!
THE FAIR STORE

EASTER, APRIL 5
Orders for spring apparel were placed long ago, in some cases, even before Pearl Harbor. This is your assurance that there will be no radical price advance now. You will find the patterns new, the designing excellent, and the fitting of highest quality in this store.
at McLEAN'S

Sherwin-Williams Paints

Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

SPRING FOOTWEAR
for Men
Florsheim Bostonian
Dr. Locke Health Spot
Johnston & Murphy
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.

Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-85c Dinner 90c-$1.15
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
36 Pondfield Rd. West, Cor. Bronxville Rd.

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kentwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

Hypatia
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
All Styles—Made-to-Measure
For Appointment—Phone GA. 2710

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8297, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anthracite
Egg and Nut $12.90
Stove 13.10
75c Discount C.O.D.

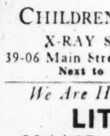
Prices subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean business, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545, WA 4600

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.


The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

CORTLAND

Everything in
PLUMBING—HEATING
ELECTRICAL—HARDWARE
BUILDING SUPPLIES
CARMEN SUPPLY CO.
102 Main Street Cortland

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

We Are Here to Serve You
LITABLUE HAND LAUNDRY
Phone INdependence 3-5392
A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK
41-41a Main Street

Whitman's Auction Rooms
187-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FOREST HILLS

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3061-3

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Problem Hair?

See ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

GLOVERSVILLE

Women's and Misses'
SLACKS
Flannels and Corduroys
Practical models to work in, to play in, to relax in. Plain colors and checks.
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

JOYCE HUBRITE FROCKS
Smart As Ever for Spring
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Millincourt
PARTY CANDIES
55 S. Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Visit Our Bargain Basement
Children's and Ladies' Wear at ½ Price
EMPIRE SPORTSWEAR
275 Fulton Avenue

207 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

Planned in Time to Save You From Rising Prices!
ROTHSCHILD'S FURNITURE SALE!

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS 40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

Red Cross Shoes
exclusive at
NELSON'S
Dept. Store
Jamestown

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

HOUSEWARES SALE!
in Basement
BIGELOW'S JAMESTOWN N. Y.

KENMORE

FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
GEORGE WALLACE REALTY CORP.
General Insurance Agents
REALTORS—BUILDERS
2852 Delaware Avenue
(Over Woolworth's)

LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LITTLE NECK

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

2-Piece Fine Cotton
KNIT SUITS
Sizes 2 to 7
$1.00 and $1.29
I. Jacobson & Son
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1900

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Cor. Grand and Locust Streets
Fleetwood, N. Y.
Next to A&P Super Market MO 8-1890
ALEXANDER
The HAIRDRESSER
Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

ANKERSON'S
SNOW WHITE COLD CREAM
A Superior Product
25c 43c 98c
"Don't Say Drug Store, Say Ankerson's"
11 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
General Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts — Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes — Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
New Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES, Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
NEw Rochelle 2-5456 657 North Ave.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street — Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Wolfe-Dahms
Millinery
(Formerly with Benwit-Teller)
Suite 5—Two Hamilton Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Rochelle Beauty Salon
featuring
Machineless Permanents
N. R. 2-9697 527 Main St., New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
730 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-5612
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5800. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5400 Estab. 1857
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NEW YORK

Borough of Queens

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Suits & Overcoats
Tailored to your individual measurements. SIMPSON'S CLOTHES—Prices reasonable. Will call at your home or office with samples.
Ask. Telephone or Write to
CHARLES I. SNIDER
78 E. RALEIGH AVE., W. N. B.
PHONES GIB. 2-2266 Wisconsin 7-9830

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 588

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

We have at your disposal a personal consultation free of charge to design an individual coiffure suitable for you.
MARTIN'S BEAUTY SALON
PElham 8-0232 123 Wolf's Lane, Pelham

PORT CHESTER

We Have All You Need for That Victory Garden
FRANK L. ROCKEY
Hardware
128-130 No. Main Street

Addie Finn
Says
This Is the Time for Permanent Waving
COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
227 Westchester Avenue

WAR RISK AND BOMBARDMENT INSURANCE
This coverage is now provided under your fire insurance policy. Contact us promptly for rates and information.
Merritt-Ramires, Inc.
101 Westchester Avenue
Tel. Port Chester 3434

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
44 So. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 1161
Free Delivery Service

Screens, Insulation
Lumber, Paint
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Telephone 3200

SPRING
Dresses in Prints or Plain Colors
Blouses and Skirts
Hats of the Better Type
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

—A)—
POUGHKEEPSIE, N Y
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
Junc. Routes 44 and 55

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Custom-Made
SLIP COVERS
$48.75
3 PIECES WITH 5 CUSHIONS
Cut to Your Own Furniture in Your Own Home . . .
Wide selection of guaranteed fabrics to choose from, florals, stripes, self figures, etc. All are made with welted seams, excellent workmanship.
Slight Charge for Out-of-Town Orders
THIRD FLOOR *Luckey's*

DIAMONDS
of Tested Quality
All J. Arnold Wood diamonds are submitted to the rigid tests which, as Certified Gemologists, we are in a position to apply. Hence your assurance of the genuine worth of any diamond you purchase here.
J. ARNOLD WOOD
Certified Gemologist
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
357 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SPRING COMES . . .
to "The Home of Good Clothes"
We're ready with a fine assortment of handsome styles for men and boys.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.

Painting Paperhanging
Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET PHONE 615

How Is Your Morale?
Cheery flowers can do much to chase away the blues. Saltford Quality Costs No More . . .
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 888

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

B and M Food Market
480 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW *Self Service*
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 3344

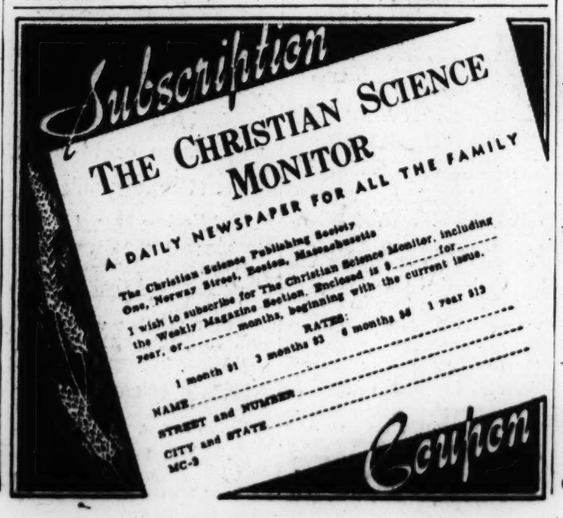
Rodie Coal Co.
INC.
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS AND CHARCOAL
"Makes warm friends"
4 Fairview Avenue Phone 304
W. I. WOOD, Manager

Desserts that will tempt all the family . . . Eclairs, Cream Puffs, Strawberry Shortcakes, Whip Cream Pies, etc.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

RICHMOND HILL

Virginia 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St. Phone
St. Albans Laurelton 8-4909



NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8183, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115 Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0822

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings BIRDS EYE Receptions
Dinners COUNTRY FOODS Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 9-2330

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Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCHESTER

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COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
432 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-489

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 3880

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
72 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

For Figure Control plus
Comfort—Style—Economy
FLORA A. HOWARD
Trixy Corsetiere Shop
Present Bldg., Room 407
27 Clinton Ave. So. Stone 1827

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
COAL — COKE — OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
48 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Refined
Homelike
Atmosphere
Torii Tea Room
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-3362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1190

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 3840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars 2800, W. P. 3560

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREENHOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-2366

Barneys
for
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . . . $6.95 and up
For Men . . . . . $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1 to $1.35
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

TONY'S BEAUTY SALON
277 State Street
For years it has been Tony for Hairdressing
Elevator Service Phone 3-2515 Parking

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

. . . our Spring collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear, is complete
THE IMPERIAL
325 STATE STREET

O-Gas-Co Sales Company
Anthony Street
Esso Oil Burners
Essoheat Fuel Oil
Telephone 4-3194

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
280 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

ST. ALBANS

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

TROY

EST. 1822
Broughton's ROTH, INC.
FURS—Apparel for Women
NEW LOCATION
Corner Fourth and Fulton Streets
TROY, N. Y.

UTICA

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
129 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-8133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

The New
BOSTON STORE
. . . Complete assortment of stimulating spring patterns and colors for decorating your home! Buy on our Lay-A-Way plan, today! See our complete line of ready-to-wear!

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
At a Saving with
DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
GUY BASILE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1342

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
Reid-Sheldon & Co.
241 Genesee Street

WATERTOWN

We Loan Money
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home.
To Individuals to meet emergencies.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Next Best Thing
to a new car is a good used car from a De Soto Dealer
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
302 N. Massey Street Phone 317
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
MacMILLAN RING-FREE OIL

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hardware
Paint and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.
200 EAST POST RD.
WHITE PLAINS

Spring! Select your dress, coat, suit, hat now while materials and colors are complete.
ORAM-KIRCHÉ
138 Mamaroneck Ave. *Stylista* White Plains

"Your Knitting Studio"
78 Mamaroneck Avenue
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 5535
Homelike surroundings for free instructions
Yarns and accessories
Gene de Costa

Millicent Osborne
Consultant Corsetiere
Finest Garments and Brassieres in the Newest Spring Styles
161 East Post Rd. Opposite Altman's
TELEPHONE W. P. 3657

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave. near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

Full and Complete Information About the New York AUTOMOBILE Financial
RESPONSIBILITY LAW
Effective January 1st, 1942, can be obtained from
TUCKER & TURNBULL, Inc.
1 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 3500

Phyllis Jane
FOR
SMART NEW "KAY DUNHILL" DRESSES
also suits and coats
17 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
- Schrafft's Candy.
- Revlon
- Arrid . . . a cream deodorant

359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix" W. P. 4888

"QUALITY - DEPENDABILITY"
DEESON
— INCORPORATED —
Hardware—Housewares—Paints
Telephone White Plains 2214
259 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St Tel. W. P. 3308

YONKERS

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 5-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Postage stamps have played an important part in cementing friendship among the countries of North, Central and South America. The stamps issued by these countries honoring the World's Fairs at San Francisco and New York, the commemorating of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States, and the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Pan American Union, all are evidence of this growing friendship. The recent turn of events will bring the Latin American countries even closer to their northern neighbors in unity, so it is well to take time to study our neighbors and their countries.

New issues from France, Bohemia and Moravia, and South Africa.

These countries are alive with romance and legend, their history is filled with loyalty and sacrifice, their lands abound in nature's beauty and bounty. A cross-section of all this is reflected in their postage stamps. These miniatures of the engraver's art carry us through the years from early Inca days to the busy world of today—and from the shores of the ocean to the highest peaks of the Andes Mountains. They picture for us the beautiful gems of the hills and the exotic flowers of the jungles, strange birds and animals, beautiful lakes and waterfalls, mountains and valleys, bridges and roads, ships and railways, and they parade for us the high lights of their colorful history and the men prominent in their development. In our stamp album there is a wonderful encyclopedic reference of the American continents, one that is as colorful as it is educational.

Airmail from Dominican Republic

Stamps From Foreign Lands

Bohemia and Moravia—Four stamps of two designs were issued to honor the Prague exhibition held in October, 1941. The 30-haleru and 60h. picture a farm cart drawn by oxen; the 1.20-koruna and 2.50k. values picture the Skoda steel works at Pilsen.

Chile—A 5-pesos value has been added to the airmail series of stamps and is in honor of the National Air Line. The design pictures one of the new four-motor liners flying over an industrial plant.

Dominican Republic—A 75c airmail stamp of orange color has just been placed on sale. The design pictures a pointed wing carrying an envelope against a globe background.

France—A new series of parcel post stamps has been released. One set, of three stamps, pictures a locomotive; in the upper right-hand corner is a blank space for the insertion of the postal fee. These stamps are for use on packages weighing up to certain amounts; a brown color states its use on packages weighing up to 10 kilograms, a blue color up to 15 kilograms and a green one up to 20 kilograms. A second set is used for value declaration, a 1fr. value is used on parcels whose declaration is up to 1,000fr. and a 5fr. value is used on parcels with valuation of 5,000fr. A third set of 2.50fr. and 7.50fr. values is used for C.O.D. packages. The design used on this set pictures the Font Perouse viaduct.

Union of South Africa—The last of the series of war stamps is the 1½d. value, recently issued. This stamp carries a likeness of Lieut. Robert Kershaw, D. S. O., from a portrait by Captain Lewis, and symbolizes the flying forces of South Africa.

Laws and Flaws

Any North Dakota person selling beef, who fails to exhibit to the purchaser, on demand, the hide of the animal, is punishable with a fine.

An Alderson, West Virginia, ordinance says: "No lions shall be allowed to run wild on the streets of this city."

This is an ordinance from Waterloo, Nebraska: "It shall be illegal for any barber in this town to eat onions between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m."

Section 4 of the California State Housing Act states: "No horse, sow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, rabbit, mule or other animal, chicken, goose, pigeon, duck or other poultry shall be kept in any apartment house or hotel, or any part thereof."

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou, O LORD, art our father, our redeemer; thy name is from everlasting.—ISA. 63:16

Did You Ever Wonder

What Pemmican Is?

From the time the first caveman accidentally "smoked" a ham from a wild boar and found that meat so treated was not only quite palatable but much less perishable, men have preserved meat by various methods. Among these methods may be mentioned salting, pickling, freezing, and drying. Pemmican is meat food prepared by drying.

This food was invented by the Indians. The name itself is from the Cree language, in which the word pime means "fat." The Indians made pemmican of sun-dried lean meat of the buffalo or deer, pounded to a powder or shredded, and mixed into a paste with boiling melted fat, then dried in cakes. The preparation was commonly flavored by the addition of shad berries, cranberries, or other wild fruits. The pressed pemmican cakes were packed in rawhide containers until needed.

It had two characteristics which made it a favorite food with arctic and other explorers; (1) if the moisture is kept out, pemmican will keep indefinitely, and (2) this food has been considered to have the greatest food value per unit of volume of any food product known. The famous explorers

PEMMICAN WAS MADE FROM BISON MEAT

Peary and Cook used pemmican on their voyages into the far north.

Pemmican was much used by North American Indian tribes east of the Rockies, except those in the extreme south. In the early days it was a staple commissary article of traders, hunters, and travelers throughout the great Northwest. Even today Eskimos of the far north and people in the Antarctic use pemmican. Today it is usually made from beef, rather than from buffalo meat or venison, and is mixed with raisins or Zante currants.

Pemmican is somewhat similar to the tassago or tasajo of South America and the biltong of Southern Africa. Both of these latter foods, however, are more properly jerked meat, usually beef. The word jerk, used in this sense, comes from the American Spanish charquear, meaning "to cure meat by cutting it into long thin slices and drying it, unsalted, in the sun," and charqui, "dried beef."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Wide World

They're Movie Props From Plaster

This scene may make your mouth water, but these "delectables" would probably break your teeth at the first bite. They're all made of plaster. Next time you go to the movies you can view with a skeptical eye the loaf of bread on the heroine's table or the luscious looking cantaloupe on her breakfast tray. Floyd Kendall is the smiling workman between the "phony" bananas in the plaster shop of Warner Brothers studio.

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last 25.)

Her real name was Emma De Roquer, but that is not the name you could possibly use to identify her, for the simple reason that she made her stage name so much more famous. This celebrated dramatic soprano, whose interpretation of the role of Carmen made her name also a synonym for Carmen, made her first appearance on the stage in Brussels, in 1882, singing the part of Marguerite in "Faust."

(Score . . . . 100)

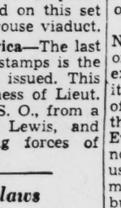
This great soprano sang in grand opera in France, England, Spain, Russia, the United States, and Canada. Between 1893 and 1904, she was one of the leading stars at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City and those were the days of Melba, Nordica, and the incomparable Emma Eames.

(Score . . . . 75)

Her public almost adored her as Carmen, and as Santuzza in Cavalleria Rusticana. At the height of her fame her rich soprano voice had a range of two and one-half octaves, but in spite of her beautiful singing a great part of her success was due to her extraordinary dramatic ability.

(Score . . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page.)



Our War Effort

Bring home MacArthur. Place him at the very top. Keep bureaucratic and political hands off him. Give him the responsibility and the power of co-ordinating all the armed forces of the nation to their most effective use. Put him in supreme command of our armed forces under the President.

Wendell L. Willkie

Daily Quotation

IF we find the job where we can be of use, we are hitched to the star of the world and move with it.—RICHARD CABOT

In Lighter Vein

Tandem

Ruth rode on my cycle car,
Directly back of me.
I hit a bump at sixty-five,
And rode on ruthlessly.
—Rays of Sunshine.

Awakening

Roses are red,
Violets are blue;
Sugar is sweet
And mighty scarce, too.
H. G. W. S.

Something Else Again

Motorist: "How far to the next town?"

Native: "About three miles in a bee line."

Motorist: "Well, how far is it if the bee has to walk and roll a flat tire along?"—Trade Winds.

Less Work

When a Scottish barber was engaging a new assistant he pointed out:

"I pay lower wages in the summer because the work's lighter."

"But surely people get their hair cut quite as often, if not oftener, in the summer than the winter?" protested the applicant for the job.

"Ay," agreed the barber, "but you dinna ha'e to help them on wi' their overcoats."—Answers.

Silent Variety

A young playwright once brought his masterpiece to G. B. Shaw for an opinion. After listening to the first act, Shaw fell asleep. The young author was indignant.

"Mr. Shaw! Mr. Shaw!" he said sharply.

G. B. S. stirred.

"Uh—yes? What is it?" he asked.

"May I remind you that I came here to get your comment?"

"My dear boy," yawned Shaw, "sleep is a comment."—Milwaukee Journal.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: No use waiting for your ships to come in unless you've sent one out.

Detroit News: For awhile, after the rubberless age sets in, it may seem strange sitting down to a plastic of bridge.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The depression period was that era when an ordinary man could afford to hire a plumber or a carpenter.

St. Louis Times - Dispatch: Twelve months from now there will be a scarcity of almost everything in this country except parking space.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. C. L. Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla.

His First Snow

Phillip Ratcliff, two years of age, whose home is in El Centro Barranca Bermeja, Colombia, gets his first glimpse of "that funny white stuff" in Oklahoma City. He had been away from his home in the jungle only ten days when he encountered his first snow.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Twelve More"

Los Angeles

Being the cafeteria manager in a large junior high school, feeding over a thousand hungry mouths a day, requires the utmost in patience, energy, and good nature. Days in a hot kitchen, noisy with the clatter of pots and pans and dishes, pupil helpers under foot, and interrupted routine, such as the nondelivery of expected goods for a planned menu, or a stoppage in the hot water line, when water must be heated in boilers sufficient to wash thousands of dishes, are only a few of the daily aggravations in this kitchen. Despite all this the cafeteria manager had the time and inclination to do a good deed.

Twelve soldiers that guard and operate a huge sound detector are encamped near the school. The cafeteria manager heard that the soldiers were eating from tin cans heated over open fires. They had no stove. She immediately invited them over to a hot home-cooked meal. Did they accept? They certainly did. To this genial, big-hearted cafeteria manager, twelve added to her usual thousand or more hungry children seemed a tiny number.

Daily Anecdote

The Right Moment

In one of her famous "Rebecca" stories, Kate Douglas Wiggin wrote: "Rebecca sat by the window, chopping hash."

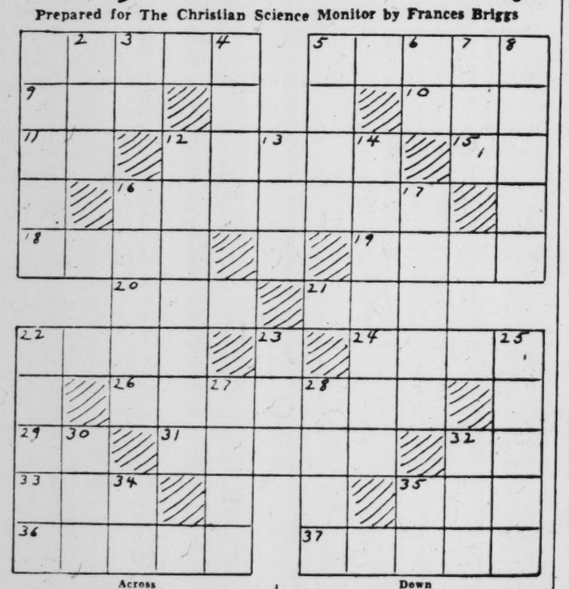
When the proofreader read the sentence he put an interrogation mark before it and in the margin wrote: "As hash is the finished product, was she not, instead, chopping meat or potatoes?"

When Miss Wiggin had sufficiently recovered from this criticism she wrote: "There is a psychological moment when the meat and potatoes blend into hash. It was this moment that I had in mind."

Answer to "Who Is This?"
Emma Calvé.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a Dutch clinker?
5—What game is said to be of Hindu origin?
9—What is soprano part of a musical composition?
10—To watch secretly.
11—Balearic Islands belong to what country (abbr.)?
12—What bird has very long legs?
15—Article.
16—What Grecian herald could shout as loud as 50 men?
18—What is guipure?
19—What is any of various tall bamboo-like grasses?
20—Who was a goddess of the harvest?
21—What king of Judah was opposed to idolatry?
22—Where did Goliath live?
24—Entrance to a mine is what?
26—What is the district bordering the sea?
29—What is a river of Siberia?
31—What is relationship of Mrs. Kenwigs to Lillyvick in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
32—What adjective suffix signifies "like"?
33—Where is Aalborg (abbr.)?
35—Japanese sash is what?
36—Who is Cassy's daughter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
37—What did dish run away with in well-known nursery rhyme?

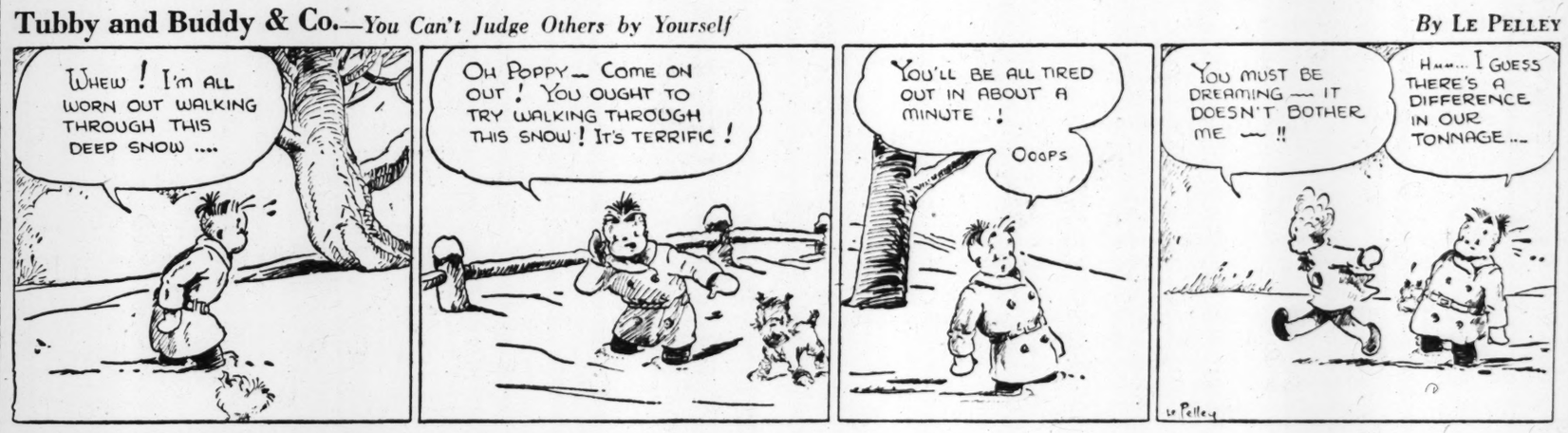
Down

1—Who is Gabriel's father in Longfellow's "Evangeline"?
2—Tear.
3—What is George Bernard Shaw's nationality (abbr.)?
4—Who is one of General Stanley's daughters in "Pirates of Penzance"?
5—What is a young Suffolk punch?
6—What is a plural ending?
7—Mineral spring is what?
8—What is a governing body in various churches?
12—What was first name of composer of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming"?
13—What is black protective secretion of a cephaloped?
14—What is a twisted cord?
16—Who are the natives of Dumfries?
17—Who wrote "Put Yourself in His Place"?
22—What is a cavity in rock lined with crystals?
23—Employ.
25—Where do the Torinese dwell?
27—What opera did Verdi write for Khedive of Egypt?
28—Sherbets.
30—What is the Bengal quince?
32—What city was once Finland's capital?
34—Symbol for nickel is what?
35—What is a bird of Hawaii?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

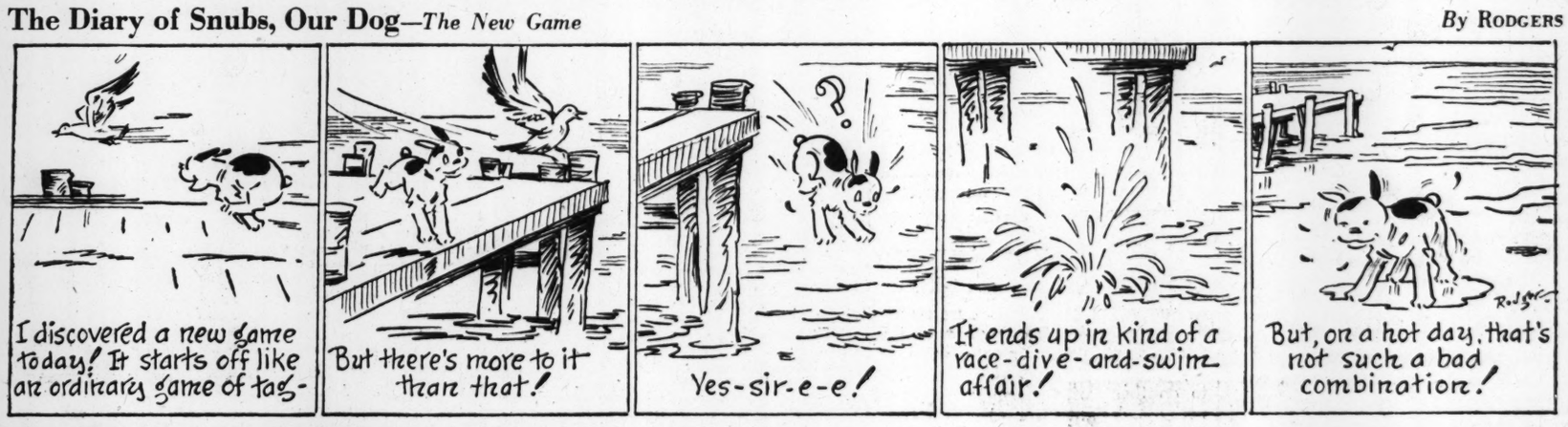
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*You Can't Judge Others by Yourself*

By LE PELLEY


WHEW! I'm ALL WORN OUT WALKING THROUGH THIS DEEP SNOW ....
OH POPPY— COME ON OUT! YOU OUGHT TO TRY WALKING THROUGH THIS SNOW! IT'S TERRIFIC!
YOU'LL BE ALL TIRED OUT IN ABOUT A MINUTE!
OOOPS
YOU MUST BE DREAMING — IT DOESN'T BOTHER ME — !!
HMM... I GUESS THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN OUR TONNAGE...
Le Pelley

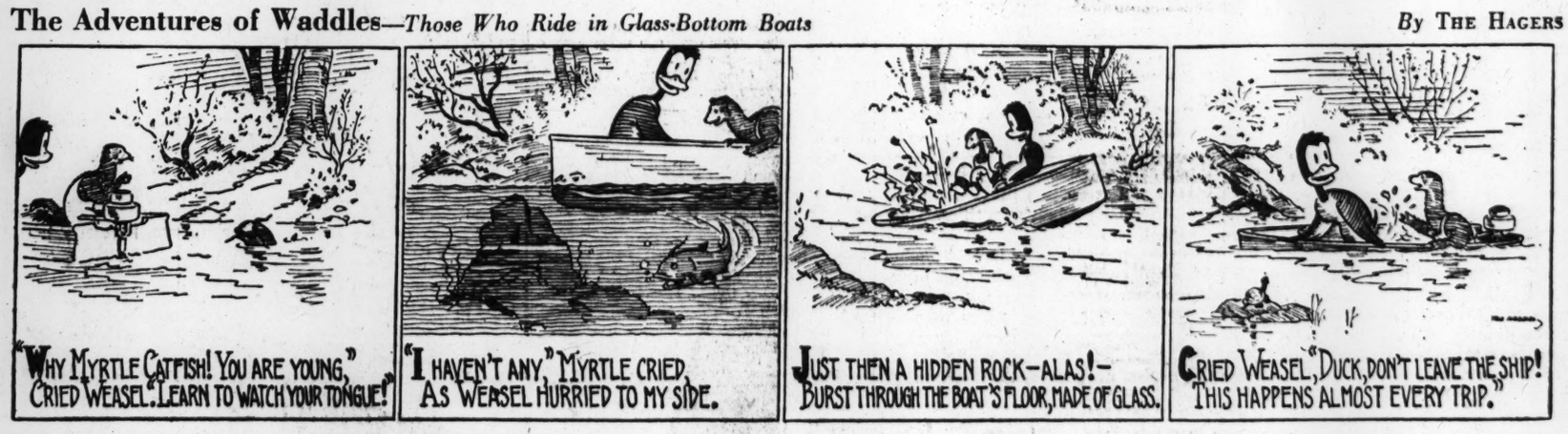
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The New Game*

By RODGERS


I discovered a new game today! It starts off like an ordinary game of tag-
But there's more to it than that!
Yes-sir-e-e!
It ends up in kind of a race-dive-and-swim affair!
But, on a hot day, that's not such a bad combination!
R.J.S.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Those Who Ride in Glass-Bottom Boats*

By THE HAGERS


"WHY MYRTLE CATFISH! YOU ARE YOUNG," CRIED WEASEL. "LEARN TO WATCH YOUR TONGUE!"
"I HAVEN'T ANY," MYRTLE CRIED, AS WEASEL HURRIED TO MY SIDE.
JUST THEN A HIDDEN ROCK—ALAS!— BURST THROUGH THE BOAT'S FLOOR, MADE OF GLASS.
CRIED WEASEL, "DUCK, DON'T LEAVE THE SHIP! THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY TRIP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Comes to Paris

Flight from the cruel choices of total war has repeatedly proved as futile for Nations as it did for refugees chased by Stukas on the roads of France in May, 1940. Or for slaves of the Nazis in Parisian tank and airplane factories when British bombers came over Tuesday night. For according to descriptions of destruction in this raid, war at its worst has come to that Paris which the French thought they had saved by retreat and surrender.

No one with a heart can but be touched by the plight of the French who have been chained to the Nazi war machine. That the ordeal may speed their country's release is cold comfort. Anyone who knows the British will realize that the choice of bombing their former Allies or allowing them to supply the planes with which British civilians would be bombed was not easy.

Apparently the cost had been counted—or estimated—by the British. For months London has known that thousands of tanks, trucks, and airplane engines were going to the Nazis from the Renault, Salmson, Farman and other great plants in the Paris suburbs. Apparently the British knew that these arsenals were almost unprotected by the Nazis and could be wrecked by bombers flying so low they could not miss.

The British also knew that even with warnings and the most careful bombing, French factory workers would be killed. They knew that Berlin would exude hypocritical indignation and Vichy, which dare not protest outrages of Nazi enslavement, would cry aloud. They knew that their enemies in America and other Allied countries would echo the Axis cry and even their friends would feel regret.

They trusted the French people would understand this raid as they have accepted British raids on Nazi-occupied French ports. They hoped that Americans would consider what they would do themselves if Japan held Vancouver and were using Canadian factories to produce weapons for an attack on Seattle. The British had held their hand, knowing that the cost was great. But finally they saw the question as one of self-preservation.

To see in time the requirements of self-preservation is the price of survival today. Nations which have failed to look ahead and to make the bitter choice in time have gone under. Britain has had some hard lessons. So has the United States. Today they are more ready to make large sacrifices to save greater disasters. They are determined to make effective war in order to shorten it. They face the fact that until men free themselves from the inhumanities of total war, nations can only choose the least cruel course. But that is a choice so terrible that millions are resolved to build a world in which they will never have to make it again.

Taxes *Should* Be High

Election year is traditionally a difficult time for Congress to be stiff about taxes. But this is more than an election year; it is the critical year in a great war. Taxpayers in the United States are, by all indications, more willing to contribute to the national outlay for defense than they ever have been before.

Congress ought, if anything, to increase rather than decrease the total of revenue to be raised by the wartime tax bill the Treasury Department has just submitted. The political tendency, as Richard L. Strout's dispatch from Washington yesterday pointed out, will be to pull the various schedules apart and whittle them down by group resistances to particular sections of the bill.

But even if the Government raises the $7,600,000,000 of new revenue requested in the bill (bringing total revenues to $23,500,000,000), it still will have to borrow nearly $40,000,000,000 to finance the war budget for 1942-43. Only a little more than a third of the effort will be on a pay-as-you-go basis. Worse, there will be billions of dollars of purchasing power floating around looking for things to buy and diverting attention from military production.

That money should be drawn off. This newspaper has indicated that it thinks the rate increases proposed on middle-class incomes, say, from $3,000 to $10,000, are rather severe. These would more than double present payments. But rather than have those rates pared down by Congress, we should like to see other rates and forms of taxation brought up to the level of sacrifice there represented. Let Congress this time take the Treasury recommendations not as a maximum but as a minimum.

But They Can't Use Dumbo

News from Rangoon that the Japanese army used elephants in its invasion of Burma recalls the fascinating full-page illustrations in the First Book of the Maccabees in those old family Bibles which included the Apocrypha. The steel engravings showed the trumpeting war elephants of Antiochus Epiphanes, marching against Jerusalem.

Later, in high school Greek-history classes, one learned how, after Alexander, the Macedonian generals depended less on cavalry and infantry and more on war elephants and artillery because of lowered army morale, due to mercenaries. And, of course, the use of the huge armored pachyderms by Hannibal in his wars against the Romans is the classic example.

It was no mere Hollywood dream that showed Suraj-ud-Dowlah, the Nawab of Bengal, throwing herds of war elephants against Clive at the Battles of Calcutta and Plassey, nearly 200 years ago. Clive employed 500 sailors to haul his field pieces at Calcutta; the Japanese used elephants for this purpose in their conquest of the Malay peninsula.

Elephants excite the imagination, but they do not seem so overpowering now as in the days before warfare took to the air. It really takes someone with the pen and brush of Walt Disney to do things with elephants.

The Alcohol-Sugar Problem

Possibly the War Production Board is justified in frowning on new plants in the corn belt for the production of alcohol from grain for munitions purposes. Metals for equipment and construction are hard to get. However, the question remains: Where are the smokeless powder plants to obtain the requisite 300,000,000 gallons of alcohol if industrial distilling plants have present facilities for only 100,000,000 gallons?

Whether commercial solvent distillers are to enlarge their facilities, whether new plants are to be erected, or whether whisky distillers are to be called upon to supply the deficiency, it would appear that the use of surplus grains instead of sugar for the manufacture of alcohol is the sensible procedure in the present situation.

Senator Gillette of Iowa points out that the 1,200,000 tons of raw sugar which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has purchased for industrial alcohol purposes could be refined, and that 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol still could be distilled from the residue of low-grade blackstrap molasses. To take this course would increase the domestic supply of refined sugar by one-fifth, and this might nearly if not completely eliminate the reported sugar shortage.

If high-test molasses could be diverted to the sugar refinery and grain to the alcohol distillers, two problems might be on the way to solution. But obviously facilities for manufacturing industrial alcohol must be increased. The best method must be left to the discretion of the President's appointees. It does not appear likely that they will overlook the opportunity of enlisting the whisky distilleries.

Small Soldiers Can Fight, Too

Donald Nelson's order to the Army and Navy to suspend competitive bidding and to break down their procurements into smaller parcels and place them as widely as possible is very important. It is the most constructive step yet taken to bring vitally essential smaller plants into the full orbit of war production.

Reasons for this are patent. It is clear, for example, that many small plants lacked the ability to figure their costs accurately enough to make competitive bids they could be sure of fulfilling without bankrupting themselves. Other small plants were capable of doing needed jobs but would have had to do them with machinery not especially designed for the task, and hence could not meet the bids of those having specialized machinery. Still other plants could handle smaller orders, but were not sufficiently large, or lacked proper financing, for the big orders procurement officers gave.

Army and Navy procurement staffs were not able, because of limited size, time, and experience, to handle the details and inspection problems of direct orders for small quantities. They placed their big orders with big concerns because they were largely unable to do otherwise. Presumably, this problem has now largely been mastered.

No more rubber heels, eh? How's a teacher to find out what Willie's reading behind his geography?

Our Readers Say—

Winning the War vs. Destructive Criticism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The big objective of the present Axis "nerve" offensive is to smash the unity of the United Nations, and though there is criticism of America in Britain, too, there is nothing approaching the proportions criticism of Britain has reached in the United States. The British know that encouraging distrust of one's Allies is worth so many ships and planes to the enemy.

I don't mean that we should whitewash Britain's faults and I don't mean that criticism should shut down. Obviously one of democracy's most valuable weapons for keeping its governments up to fighting pitch is continual constructive criticism. But criticizing the British Government's conduct of the war is something we can safely leave to the British—they're experts at it. Our constructive criticism has plenty to do over here before we have our own war machine hitting on more than one cylinder.

Furthermore, Great Britain is still the only base from which we can make a really large scale offensive against the Axis in Europe—it is still the best base from which the Axis can make a really large scale offensive against America. Moreover, Britain's production of planes and tanks is greater than ours. She has been handing over more of both to Russia than either she or Russia have been receiving from us. Next year, maybe, we'll be the "arsenal of democracy," but the British Isles are the arsenal now. That's something to remember when you hear talk about Britain sitting in an impregnable fortress taking no risks. It's a good thing if she is. What kind of a fix would we all be in—Russia, China and the U. S. A.—if the biggest arms producing plant on our side fell into the hands of the enemy?

When American commentators or the people pick up a juicy bit of anti-British talk, however plausible, let them regard it with deep suspicion. Let them refrain from doing what the Axis hopes they will do. Let them refrain from spreading it about. Let them remember on which side of the war we are fighting.

VERNON L. WHITNEY

New York

Aiding Britain's Battle for Food

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The battle for food today is one of Britain's crucial jobs. This battle against hunger is being fought with every resource available. Parks, lawns, back yards, and flower gardens have been planted over to onions and cabbages, but unfortunately there now threatens a new danger—a shortage of seeds.

The British War Relief Society is appealing for funds to buy and ship seeds overseas to arrive in time for Spring planting. Each package of seeds, costing one dollar, contains seeds for peas, beans, beets, cabbage, lettuce, onions, parsnips, radishes and turnips—enough to keep an average family supplied with vegetables for an entire year. This appeal is being made with the endorsement and approval of the American Red Cross and the British Ministry of Agriculture.

Let us help win this war against hunger by sending a dollar today to the British War Relief Society. (Our Boston office is located at 27 State Street.) The name and address of each giver is sent with his donation, so that in time the recipients can write and thank their American friends.

Walpole, Mass. (MRS.) JULIA BIRD

"A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A wolf in sheep's clothing is more dangerous than a wolf in wolf's clothing, no matter how ugly. Such a danger is alcoholism. It hides under several cloaks. One is that it has medicinal value as a stimulant. Modern medicine has exploded this theory. Present First Aid methods forbid its use for this purpose.

Secondly, it ingratiates itself to many persons as a symbol of good fellowship. What kind of good fellowship? The kind that builds good homes, cities, countries, and defends them in times of common danger? The answer to this question must be an emphatic "No." The use of alcohol is not conducive to constructive thought, clear understanding, or efficient action in carrying out orders during an emergency. Finland's soldiers are fine examples of top-ranking fighting material. Intoxicating liquors are forbidden in the Finnish Army.

Lastly, this wolf hides under a popular acceptance that it is a necessary evil. But is an evil necessary at any time? Only to the consciousness that has been lulled into an inert acceptance of such an erroneous belief. It has taken a Pearl Harbor to arouse Americans to the need of immediate unity of purpose and effort. One such tragedy is sufficient. The time and need to destroy this masquerading wolf is here and now.

Woburn, Mass. S. J. YATES

"False Bases of Aggression"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to The Christian Science Publishing Society for the article on the Editorial Page titled, "False Bases of Aggression," by Rodney Brink.

How mesmerized the peoples of all countries have been. Serving many false gods, listening to false beliefs of many minds, and becoming apathetical.

Oh, that the one God may be seen as the only Cause and Creator, Truth as the only lawgiver, and that we may love our fellowman as God loves all. Not according to race or creed, but as a perfect idea, a reflection of Love (God). This only can bring lasting peace to a troubled world.

(MRS.) MILDRED A. GRIFFIN

West Lafayette, Ind.

Saving Paper

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel certain that I speak for the majority of your letter writers, when I suggest that you do not trouble to acknowledge such contributions, and thereby save paper, postage, and valuable time. We shall continue to believe that our particular letter was omitted from your columns for one reason: lack of space.

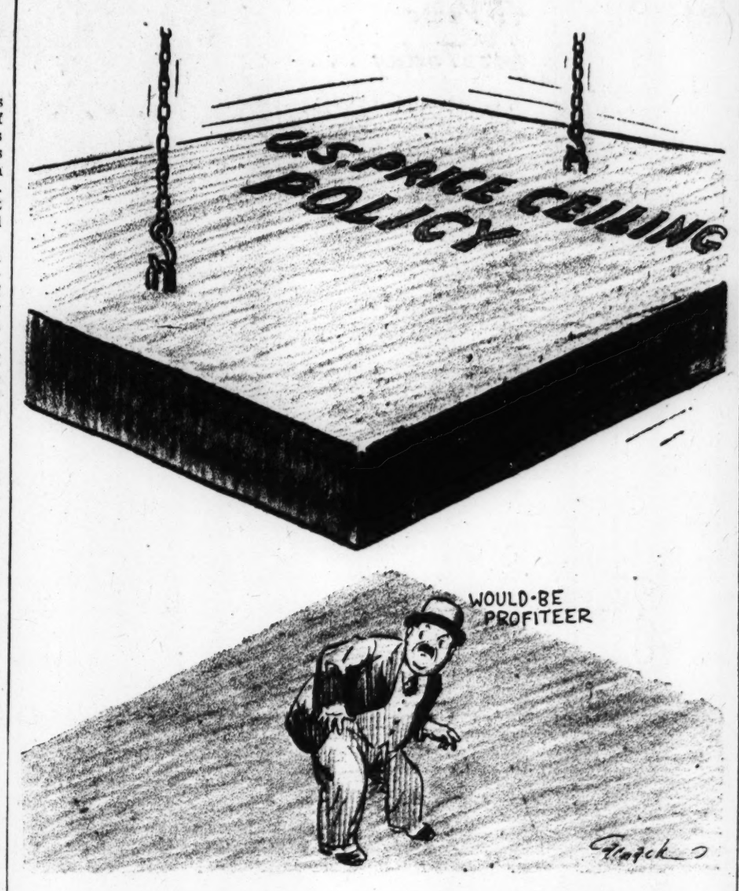
(MRS.) ELSE GOLD ISAACS

Far Rockaway, N. Y.

[Editor's Note: We wonder if a majority of letter writers do feel this way.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Heavy, Heavy Hangs Over Your Head"



Sap-Bucket Adoption

We were greenhorns at farming but we were very earnest and enthusiastic, and when Fall came, even the more pessimistic of the neighbors, acknowledged we had "done well." The barns were full of hay, the fields fertilized and Fall plowing done. My special share of the farm work showed in long rows of shining jars of vegetables, fruits, jellies, and a dozen kinds of pickles of which I was "show-off" proud.

At that time we did not plan to do any sugaring the first Spring. It didn't seem sensible for us to try it alone, and our plans did not include "hirin' in" any more than was absolutely necessary. We were told we would need an experienced man to do the actual boiling, although we might do the tapping and gathering.

Winter came. One day in the latter part of January, Bill and I went out in the first deep snow to try our new skis. Up one hill and down the next brought us to the sugar orchard. It was a wonderful spot, even in Winter. Grand old maples, no brush nor intruding lesser trees, save a few low and lovely hemlocks that bordered the brook running the entire length of the big grove.

It was when we came to the great pile of "sugar wood" left by the last owner, that Bill got his suddenly born desire "to sugar." If Bill thought it was a good idea then I, his faithful aider and abettor, could only agree in blissful ignorance.

The sugar house was askew, even Bill had to admit that, but he assured me that the arch was a fine one and not in the least injured by the flood and hurricane which had beaten upon the poor house itself and left it in such a weary and discouraged slant against the hill. I looked about privately at a loss to discover anything that resembled an arch. Failing this, I ventured to remind Bill that the large stew pan was stored in the empty schoolhouse. He informed me, rather loftily, that it was not a stew pan, but an evaporator and that there were a lot of buckets there, too. From that time on we absorbed all the information we could gather from old-timers in the sugaring business. We spent hours painting buckets with aluminum paint.

Then one day in March it came over the village telephone that the time had come to hang buckets. Bill and I looked out of the window and sure enough there on the hillsides of the nearest farms we could plainly see our two neighbors starting out with their teams of horses and oxen for their sugar lots! We wouldn't have been as excited if we had seen a circus parade, elephants and all, climbing up our narrow road!

The snow was still very deep in our grove, but as Bill tapped the trees and put in the spouts I followed on snowshoes and hung the buckets. The next day it rained and the pails were half filled with rain water and a very little sap. By the time we discovered there were covers for the pails, the snow had melted so much I couldn't reach the buckets, to say nothing of looking into them and Bill had to call in a tall youth from the village. His name was Johnny. Not very talkative nor, I discovered, very keen about having a woman tag him about from tree to tree to peer into buckets to see how much faster sap ran from some trees than others. He was more sociable after a day or two, even said I could whistle "pretty good," and added a sort of grudging praise when he found I could carry a bucket of sap down hill without landing (as he fully expected, I am sure), with my head in the bucket.

Bill was doing nobly at boiling. He certainly enjoyed a great sense of importance standing in that white cloud of steam that poured out of every crack in the leaning sugar house. He kept an eagle eye on the boiling sap as it traveled slowly through the evaporator, trickling in a sweet white water and coming out the far end a delicate light golden syrup. It was hard work but he loved it!

By the fourth day the sap was really running. I, who never before had driven anything not attached to a steering wheel, was promoted to the position of driver of the sap-gathering sled. This consisted of a huge cask, or overgrown tub, on runners, drawn by Mollie, the old mare. There was nothing for me to stand on but a wet two-by-four, slippery from sap slopped over at frequent intervals.

Not for worlds would I have shown any doubt as to my ability to carry on with this new job. Even Johnny took it for granted I was as much at home with a horse as with a car, or skis. Far be it from me to disillusion him! I appealed to the better nature of Mollie as we stood alone among the trees, as one country female to another, but I never felt I fooled her in the least! So when Johnny said: "You've got a load," turned his back and trudged off for more sap gathering, I whistled nonchalantly and stepped aboard! Grimly gripping the top of the tub, in a desperate attempt to feel secure on the down grade, I would feel the reins slipping between my fingers, splashing sap running to my elbows, and my jittery feet pressing vainly on a brake that wasn't there!

Invariably, as the sled stopped (through Mollie's good judgment), she would turn her head around so far I could see the white of her eye and look at me in a way that spoke volumes.

We all ate our lunch at the sugar house. Bill standing up, with one eye on the evaporator and the other on his thermos bottle of hot soup. Johnny and I on a bench, comfortably taking our short nooning. Bill always had a sauce dish of syrup ready for me, cooling on a beam overhead. One day he lifted it down only to find it empty and the tiny, dirty footprints of a thieving rat on the dish. That was one of the few times I heard Johnny laugh.

It was all hard work, but exciting and wonderfully satisfying to see the shining gallon tins filled with the finished syrup.

We had a "sugar eat" the last day. Bill boiled down the syrup till it waxed and poured it on snow. We ate it with wooden forks Johnny whittled out. There was also a big pitcher of creamy milk, and doughnuts, and cucumber pickles. It made us feel as though we really belonged to the Vermont hills.

Johnny said: "Well, maybe I can work for you next year! You had a good run, first rate syrup!" And that was a lot from Johnny. Evidently Vermont had adopted us.

ALICE-MAE SAWIN

The Wide Horizon

Riom's Momentous Challenge

By Norton Webb

Ex-Premier Edouard Daladier who at the Riom trial is bluntly and fearlessly placing the blame for France's collapse where it probably belongs, is president of the large French Radical-Socialist Party and as such accurately typifies more than Socialist ex-Premier Blum the basic spirit of French democracy. This explains why the Vichy Government believes that unless Daladier can be permanently removed from the French scene he will constitute a more or less continuing danger to their "new order." It was Daladier, incidentally, who when in power asserted in a speech on October 5, 1938, that France to stand as a democratic power in the modern world must undergo a moral transformation.

When the French Radical Party was first organized at a congress starting on June 21, 1901, Camille Pelletan, son of the well-known writer, indicated what this party was going to stand for in French life when he said, "We are the sons of the French Revolution!" The party was to fill the long-felt need in French political life of grouping all Frenchmen having "the thought in common of republican union," as Pelletan put it, "and to ally all republicans in defense of the Republic by making it really republican." In France the words "democrat" or "democracy" have always been less employed than in America because Frenchmen consider a republic implies democracy.

Naming M. Daladier's party "Radical" was an echo of the political group of the same name in England founded in 1776 by Major Cartwright and Jeremy Bentham, the eminent jurist and moral philosopher who in 1827 drew up the Constitutional Code as a model program for the Utilitarians. France's Radicals, however, in no way copied their English brethren except in name, which they felt stood for democratic action. Instead, they drew up a republican platform that was the fruit of long research into the ideas of freedom produced by the French Revolution and embodied in documents like the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the works of the French Encyclopedists, together with the classic and fundamentalist writers of French literature.

The central theme of the Radicals was, first, Condorcet's statement that man's progress cannot be circumscribed in finite limits; second, that every man is an individual who has a right to think for himself and reach intelligent conclusions; and third, that the words Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, must be developed and amplified to their full fruition in succeeding generations. In a comprehensive book on the French Radical Party, Gaston Maurice says the French republican ideal has also drawn its inspiration from the ancient Greek cities where the sanctity of law was made to conform to reason, and Greek citizens fighting for freedom from tyranny became the outstanding heroes of historians and orators.

French radicalism right from the start declared against abstruse theories and vague formulas. It was to be a practical party, representative of French genius. In general French Radicals have aimed to establish a lay instead of a clerical society. Extension of France's free public school system and establishment of colleges and universities has been one of their major objectives. In 1905 their influence compelled the separation of the Church from the State—an act which gave renewed impetus to the progress of France's republican institutions. Radicals are reformists. They have always sought constitutional revision to keep pace with democratic progress, liberalization of laws and prevalence of the people's will in the disposition of French capitalistic resources.

Although the Radicals never attained numerical superiority in French ministries or in Parliament until after 1929, they exercised a powerful influence in political life which they attributed to their total and unswerving devotion to the French republican ideal that constituted a sort of rocklike middle-ground solidity in defense of the interests of the mass of French farmers, artisans, small bourgeois, white-collar workers, civil servants and others, from the assaults of die-hard reactionaries (like Vichy) and clericals on the one hand and those of socialism and communism on the other.

In trying ex-Premier Daladier at Riom, therefore, Vichy is not only challenging a man but the 150-year fight of Frenchmen for the right to pursue "life, liberty, and happiness" according to the dictates of conscience of which French Radicalism has always been a leading champion.

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